

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

JULY 1960

35 CENTS

★
IN
THIS
ISSUE

★
28
ARTICLES
OF
VITAL
INTEREST

★
MONEY
SCIENCE
POLITICS
EDUCATION
RELIGION
HEALTH
HUMOR

Birds of a Feather: Castro and Ulbricht.....	C. A. Willoughby	3
Keeping America American.....	Politicians	11
A Foreign Policy for Today.....	Charles Callan Tansill	21
IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION.....	Russell Maguire	39
Finance, Capitalism and World War.....		41
Sidewheeler Catastrophies!.....	F. Van Loon Ryder	49
Education for an Age of Reason.....	Ruth Ann Walker	58
Credit Racketeers.....	John Lines	63
If You Buy On Credit.....	E. Van Keele	65
The Gravy Train: 1860.....	Melvin L. Hayes	67
Another Big Red Lie?.....		73
Postage Stamp Moon.....	Gene K. Shepherd	90
Red Plot Against Germany.....	Richard Roche	91
The Stars and Stripes.....	Allan A. Brown	99
A Glorious Fourth.....	George B. Weaver	101
Fund for the Republic Going Broke.....	Jo Hindman	107
MERCURY WARNED YOU.....		113
A Dangerous Ruling.....	Herbert W. Stanley	115
Venezuela and Betancourt.....		119
The Fire Ant.....	George Stromeyer	121
The Synagogue of Satan.....	Willard T. Pope	126
Uncertain Trumpets.....	Donald L. Jackson	129
Jews Favored in Russia.....	Alvin Ross	137
Straight Talk.....	Guest Editorial	140
Your Health: The Amazing Sunflower.....		143
Our Republic.....	Frances B. Lucas	144
Civil Rights of American Servicemen.....	Frank T. Bow	147
The Art of Not Producing.....	William H. Hull	148

Mercury Memos • 2

Four Corners, USA • 118

Facetiae • 125

Mercury Forum • 153

Do You Know? • 97

THIS IS WHAT THEY SAID • 105

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Christmas in July

Let's not celebrate UN day on Christmas!

IT MAY SEEM STRANGE to discuss Christmas in July. Yet there is a reason for doing so: this is the time of year the merchants plan and order their Christmas decorations. How many store owners and managers already have been approached by someone who wants to substitute UN decorations for the traditional ones?

What has the UN to do with Christmas? Nothing. It allows no Christian symbols in its buildings. Many UN members are actively anti-Christian. The Communists not only deny God, they want to erase belief in God and religion from the face of the earth.

Christmas is a Christian religious holiday. December 25 has been chosen as the day on which we commemorate the birth of Christ. Gifts are given in remembrance of the gifts brought to the infant Jesus. Without this meaning there should be no Christmas celebration at all, no giving of gifts.

United Nations propagandists want to substitute a UN display for the decorations that celebrate

Jesus' birth. They would have merchants use banners with the legend "We believe" — which means "we believe in the United Nations," not in Christmas! They want to have the flags of the United Nations displayed. They want UN "Christmas" cards shown for sale. Some stores have approved the plan.

An owner or manager has the right to decorate his store as he pleases. His customers also have the right to let him know what they think about it — and to take their Christmas trade to stores where the real meaning of Christmas is honored. Tell the owners and managers of the stores where you buy Christmas presents that this is what you will do.

Tell them, now, that you do not want to celebrate the UN on Christ's birthday. Let them have a UN day at some other time of the year—use UN displays and sell UN cards—and those who wish can exchange UN gifts then.

Tell them, now, that Christmas is in honor of Christ, of whom the angel said: "Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour. . . ."



A M E R I C A N MERCURY

TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH

JULY 1960

VOLUME XCI NO. 438

Chairman of the Board

RUSSELL MAGUIRE

Managing Editor

MAURINE HALLIBURTON

Political Editor

HAROLD LORD VARNEY

West Coast Editor

JO HINDMAN

Military Editor

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY

Associate Editor

SHIELDS REMINE

Editorial Assistants

MAGDALENA SMITH

PHYLLIS VAN AUKEN

Business Manager

LESLIE J. YARBROUGH

Production Manager

JOHN J. SHEAHAN

Circulation Director

ALMA E. DREWES

Contributors

E. A. JAKSHA, ALF J. MAPP, JR., REVILO P. OLIVER, A. W. BRUSTAT, HAROLD HELFER, MANFRED PAKAS, MICAJAH WREN, PAT WALSH, ELIZABETH STAPLES, RUTH ANN WALKER, EDITH PRATT HOOKER, HILARY GREY, CHARLES C. TANSILL, A. W. PRITCHARD, EMMETT J. CULLIGAN, LEOPOLD BRAUN, JOHN BENEDICT, J. A. LOVELL, LOUISE HORTON, CHARLES H. COLEMAN, CLAUDE BUNZEL, EDWARD F. HUTTON, HILAIRE DU BERRIER, NEIL W. EVANS.

Published monthly by the American Mercury Magazine, Inc. at 35 cents a copy. Annual subscription \$4.00 in U. S. and possessions; \$4.50 in Canada; \$5.00 in all other countries. Printed in the U.S.A. Publication office at 153 S. Jefferson Street, Berne, Indiana. Second-class postage, paid at Berne Indiana and additional entry offices. ©Copyright 1960 by American Mercury Magazine, Inc. All rights reserved. Protected under International Copyright Convention and the Pan American Copyright Convention. No articles may be reprinted in whole or in part without written permission. Not responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts. Editorial and General Offices, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.



Mercury Memos

RICHARD ROCHE, as sub-editor and political writer for the *Irish Independent* Dublin. Ireland's biggest daily, upon perusing the European press during the Swastika out-break last winter turned up a trail that seemed to stretch, not to a Nazi Bonn, but to a Kremlin planned *Red Plot Against Germany* (page 91).

"The American heritage is something unique and cannot be stretched to cover the whole world," asserts CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL and *A Foreign Policy For Today* (page 21) "should be dedicated to American interests." Policy for three decades has made the U.S. but a factor in a large international equation. Historian Tansill tells how this has changed "fortress America" to an America that must practice forbearance. A Professor Emeritus of American Diplomatic History at Georgetown University in Washington, Mr. Tansill has published numerous articles and books, including *Back Door To War* (*The Roosevelt Foreign Policy 1933-1941*) (Henry Regnery Company, Chicago, 1952)) and presently is writing a biography of Cordell Hull.

Political plums in Washington were sought after as greedily a century ago as they are today, notes MELVIN L. HAYES. in *The Gravy Train, 1860*, (page 67); which will compose a part of his book, *Mr. Lincoln Runs For President*, which Citadel Press in New York is publishing later this year. Mr. Hayes traced pre-Civil War plums through several thousand issues of 1860-61 newspapers which repose in the Library of Congress. A former *Toledo Blade* staff reporter and stringer for news and feature services, Mr. Hayes has also been a lecturer in journalism at the University of Toledo and American University.



Birds of a Feather:

CASTRO and ULBRIGHT

The agrarian reform of Cuba is the same as the forced collectivization in East Germany

by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby

EVEN THE DULLEST liberal, corroded by the Jacobinism of this decade, must be aware that the Red police-state is buttressed on two basic Marxist actions: the abolition of private property (in industry and finance) and the collectivization of individual farms (*Kolchos*). The "post-war brigands," whom the idiotic West has carefully nursed since 1945, from Cuba to Java, attempt to disguise their Marxist orientation by semantic protests of "agrarian reform" and claims for the "welfare of the under-privileged;" but in the end, the raw facts of forcible expropriation, police terror and repression begin to emerge: the hall-mark of Communism.

Castro coolly evicts American owners from sugar plantations and cattle ranches (no whit different from farm properties in Western United States). Sukarno of Indonesia, a Japanese collaborator and Quisling, set the pattern (1941-1945), at the expense of a war-tested ally, the Dutch.

Now, the same Marxist maneuver is being executed in East Germany under Russian occupation pressure, promulgated by the Kremlin puppet, Ulbricht. The repressive measures were obviously accelerated to create a social *fait accompli* before the Summit negotiations, where the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain and expellees in the

West inexorably were to become a silent item on the proposed agenda.

The collectivization of Ukrainian farmers was one of the most brutal crimes in the sinister record of Stalin: the "liquidation" (i.e. mass murder and deportation) of the *Kulak*, the Russian landowning farmer. Stalin has set the pattern to be followed by his stooges and disciples, from the Caribbean to the Mekong. Against the back ground of the enforced Roosevelt-Truman-Stalin partition of Germany (Yalta, Potsdam, Teheran), the brutal action of the present Red Germany Government is merely one more step in a relentless Communist evolution — but there is only one ending to that tortuous road: the same mass-collectivism that has been forced upon Red China, the ant-like communes. West Germany, with millions of expellees from the Iron Curtain countries within her border, could hardly be indifferent to this prostitution of values. Dr. Walter Becher, member of Parliament, covered the situation ably (Bulletin No. 58 German Federal Press Bureau), viz:

... The leaders of the SED (Socialist Unity Party of the

Soviet Zone), are not satisfied with collectivizing, step by step, Mid-Germany's agricultural economy but are attempting to give this act of brutal compulsion a democratic appearance. Albert Norden, member of the East German *Politburo*, recently called the forced collectivization in the Soviet Zone a "democratic plebiscite in favor of socialism and against the war-minded West German deceivers and exploiters of the peasant class." SED chief, Walter Ulbricht, sent the Communist zone's farmers a congratulatory letter and last Sunday *Neues Deutschland*, SED's central organ, termed the "100 per cent collectivization" in the precincts of Rostock, Neubrandenburg, Frankfurt (Oder) and Potsdam as harbingers of the socialist spring of the year 1960.

THE REGIME employs all sorts of dialectical propaganda to portray abroad the mass entry of farmers into "Agricultural Productive Cooperatives" (*Landwirtschaftliche Produktions-Genossenschaften*, or LPG) as being a spontaneous and completely voluntary, popular move. Comrade Ulbricht merely admits to "some incidental exaggerations" that occurred in the

eager realization of an otherwise good and progressive program. Ulbricht, of course, could have carried out the collectivization by direct governmental decree approved by the so-called "People's Parliament" (*Volkskammer*) with 100 per cent certainty. In other words, Ulbricht could have reached his goal through a "legalistic maneuver," so to speak. He was interested, however, in presenting this act of brutal compulsion as a "voluntary" move on the part of the Mid-German farmers themselves who, allegedly, were convinced of the advantages of socialized agriculture.

The SED was also presenting a false picture of spontaneity because of the (then) approaching Summit conference and Khrushchev's semantic admission of the right of national self-determination. No doubt, the agricultural bolshevization of Mid-Germany will be added to the "socialist achievements to date" which are not to be "sacrificed," as Khrushchev repeatedly declared, in case of a future reunification of Germany. Therefore, since the building of socialism was originally scheduled for completion in 1965, Ulbricht is speeding up, ahead of plan, the establishment of political *faits*

accomplis to be accepted by the Western world as expressions of "voluntary popular decisions."

AGAINST this background, it is necessary to recognize the manifold aspects of terror used in coercing the farmers in Mid-Germany, and to report on the numerous tragedies now taking place in the Soviet Zone. The district and precinct leaders of the SED are competing with one another in beating the collectivization schedule. Whole brigades of communist (SED) agitators are after the farmers, belaboring them day and night, at first with friendly assurances and gratuities of all kinds, then when blandishments prove ineffective, with threats and reprisals. In many cases these agents provocateurs have even molested the farmers at night when they were in bed, cajoling them and finally intimidating them to submit to the socialist formula, lest they be reported and punished as "enemies of progress and peace."

The warning usually implied confiscation of property and loss of personal freedom. The legal and police authorities easily find some pretext for making short work of a blacklist-

ed farmer. His complete personal ruin is the inevitable result. This explains, why the SED agents, by mass, terror succeeded in collectivizing 100 per cent of the agricultural properties in Rostock, Neubrandenburg, Potsdam and Frankfurt (Oder). The "agitation brigades" are now at work in Saxony and Thuringia and they recently announced that a whole series of communities in that area have become "productive cooperatives in full measure."

In order to arrive at large-scale socialist agriculture the individual LPG's are to be merged into even larger cooperatives. The new directives, issued by the SED *Politburo* for the socialist transformation of the Soviet Zone's agricultural economy, envisage productive cooperatives of 3000 to 5000 acres as the most appropriate size to fulfil the production targets stipulated by the Seven Year Plan. In this manner, the SED believes, the population of the Soviet Zone can be fully supplied with its own agricultural products, at a growing consumption rate, by the end of 1963, at the same time surpassing the productivity of West German grain and cattle farming per *hectare*. This was the tenor of

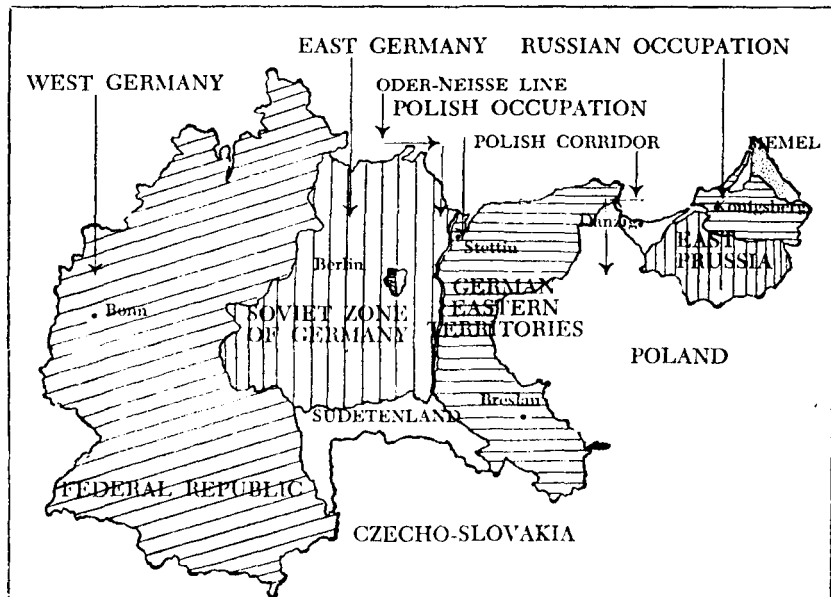
the *Politburo's* proposed decree to be submitted to the eighth Plenary Session of the Communist Central Committee in April.

Such a deceptive forecast is used by Pankov's propaganda apparatus to camouflage the present campaign of terror against the independent farmers in the DDR (German Democratic Republic) although the continued food shortage there is generally known to be due primarily to the failure of the agricultural cooperatives, despite their privileged position and hundreds of millions of annual subvention monies allotted to them by the state. It is known for a fact that the private farm operates more efficiently than the LPG, but economic aspects are obviously irrelevant, for Ulbricht, regardless of costs, is only concerned with creating political *faits accomplis*, designed to consolidate the Communist partition of Germany.

Protestant Bishops filed a bitter protest with the Communist authorities of East Germany, throwing a sharp light on the forcible collectivization of individual farms going on there:

It is not the function of the Church, to decide the merits of State-Socialism in economic

The Multi-Division of Pre-War Germany



problems but we receive reports from Pastors and Parishes of objectionable methods to force individual landowners to enter collective units (*Kolchos*). We cannot go into details but it is a fact that the individual farmer is exposed to every kind of pressure, intimidation and coercion, exercised by Police and Security organs to relinquish his property and then sign affidavits that "it was a voluntary action." What can you expect in performance from people who are coerced by fear and resigned to despair? This is a prostitution of conscience. It is a violation of human dignity. You can stop

these repressive tactics. The Seventh Conference of the Central-Committee of your own Party (SED) has accepted the "principle of voluntary work." At a time when peaceful co-existence between people is a slogan, we request that you do not breach the peace amongst your own subjects. . .

The full impact of this calculated destruction of an entire social category, the landowning farmer, is evident in the expert comments of Almar Reitzner, editor of the *German News* and the *Sudetendeutscher Artikel Dienst* (April, 1960):

Amongst millions of refugees fleeing the Soviet-Zone there have been relatively few farmers, over the years. The sentimental bond with the land has been a strong one. Suddenly, there has been a sharp increase in fugitive farmers, due to the enforced collectivization of their land. This expropriation was decided on in the recent *Komecon* conferences on agriculture) in Moscow.

The liquidation of the farmer in communist East Germany has a calculated parallel in all communist satellites, in variable degrees of execution. In Albania and Bulgaria, the process of expropriation is practically completed. In the abortive revolution of Hungary, the *Kolchos* were dissolved within a few days and private ownership restored. With the collapse of the uprising, the Kremlin stooge Kadar, however, has again instituted socialization of agriculture and brought it back to about 72 per cent of arable properties. The status in Rumania is evident in the area around Bucharest, where 91,848 farmers were "incorporated" in the "socialist sector"; i.e. the state acquisition of about 1,000,000 acres of a percentage level of 71 per cent. Only in Poland, where forcible collectivization is cautiously handled,

only 13 per cent of the average is in the general communist domain. The reason is obvious: Poland is forced to import huge amounts of wheat and edibles; they are furnished by the United States under a patently phony arrangement of transferring surplus commodities (\$40 million), ostensibly balanced by restitution (to the same amount) of previously confiscated American properties. This is hailed as a masterpiece of diplomacy by a smirking State Department; the bill, coming and going, is paid by the American taxpayer.

THE GENERAL ASSAULT on the farmer (a psychological assault on private property in general) is most advanced in Czecho-Slovakia which was once the show-case of Wilsonian democracy — indeed, his almost single-handed creation, if we consider the fanaticism with which this befuddled ideologue pushed his protégé, Masaryk. Prague is roughly two years ahead of Pankow: on that basis, it is easy to speculate what ultimately will happen in East Germany. The Czechs, more rabidly Stalinist than Stalin, have pushed collectivization (the death of the *Kulak*) approximately 82 per.

cent of the total arable areas; there were 12,500 *Kolchos* with a membership of 954,196 farm laborers, working approximately nine-and-one-half-million acres. There is still a scattering of several thousand small private farms in Moravia, of two to four acres. In a relentless process of liquidation, through exorbitant pro-rata demands, police persecution and endless trials by People's Court (as in China), these stubbornly individualistic farmers are liable to get sentences of two to seven years for "economic sabotage" and "conspiracy against state organization." This shameful process is in full swing in East Germany now; the percentage of expropriation of 55-60 per cent has not yet reached its maximum attainable level — but 12,000 snoopers and agents provocateurs are working day and night in a war of nerves, that has driven thousands of farmers to flight into West Germany or to suicide, from hopelessness and despair. In the meantime, the apathetic West practically is indifferent to this tragedy. The normally well-informed American Press shies away from branding Castro's expropriation of farms and plantations as an identical communist maneuver.

THE defense of private property should be the single, all-absorbing factor in the fight against global communism. Teddy Roosevelt — an infinitely better President than any of his colorless, democratic successors, made this the basic issue of his policy *vis-a-vis* Latin America. In the meantime, the corrosion of the West invites attention, once more, to Dimitri Manuilsky's forecast in 1931, lecturing at the "Lenin School of Political Warfare," and his time-table of lethal significance:

... War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. The Bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep, so we will begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtones and unheard of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to co-operate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist. . . .

Two years after this remarkably frank statement, Franklin

Delano Roosevelt recognized Red Russia diplomatically, over the bitter protest of many of his advisors — naively opening the Pandora's box that has troubled civilized mankind ever since. Manuilsky's 20- and 30-year schedules are not far fetched: in 1951, there was the Kremlin-engineered Sino-Korean war, a preliminary test of strength. His 30-year estimate will fall due in 1961. Was Khrushchev's spectacular visit designed to put the bourgeoisie to sleep? Is the Kremlin-sponsored total disarmament in the category of "electrifying overtones and unheard of concessions"?

CURRENTLY, the appeasers, in and out of government, pretend not to know whether Castro, that bearded "liberator," is a Communist or not. Card-holding Communists will never admit membership in the party, anyway. Identification, however, is comparatively easy; if a government starts "appropriation" (i.e. confiscation) of private property on a large scale, that means it is Communist-run and carries out the global directives of the Kremlin.

By that yardstick, Cuba and East Germany are in the Kremlin orbit and Castro and Ulbright are birds of a feather.

An Unanswered Question

One of the questions Senator *Everett M. Dirksen* (R. - Illinois) presented to Nikita Khrushchev after the Soviet leader's article appeared in the October 1959 issue of *Foreign Affairs* read:

I know you were terribly upset by the President's and Congress' proclamation of the "Captive Nations Week Resolution." If we were wrong about the 22 captive nations mentioned in the Resolution, let's put it to a test. You speak of slavery from the Danube to the Pacific. Under U.N. auspices and control, would you be willing to stage free elections in every one of the mentioned nations as, indeed, we would be willing to go through another one here? With whom they want to be, whom they want to be represented by and so forth would be the questions asked. Let's compete in ideas and peaceful action.

According to a statement of Sen. *Dirksen*— "Khrushchev took a Fifth Amendment stand" and refused to answer any of the questions Sen. Dirksen put to him at the so-called tea meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during Khrushchev's visit to Washington.

—ACEN News

Keeping America American

Look for a full-dress assault upon our present immigration policy in the next administration which takes office next January.

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic front-runner, is a determined opponent of the national origins quota system. He was joint author, with former Senator Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Jacob K. Javits of the bill introduced in 1953 as a substitute for the present McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. This bill would have abolished the national origins system and opened the floodgates to the type of immigrant which Americans have hitherto striven to keep out.

Vice President Nixon's position is frankly ambiguous. He voted for the McCarran-Walter Act in 1952. But, as Vice President, he has faithfully reflected the attitude of the little clique around Eisenhower which has been persistently trying to whittle away the safeguards of the Act by weakening amendments. If Nixon wins, no one expects him to make a Thermopylae stand for national origins. If the pressure becomes strong for a reversal of our immigration policies, Nixon will go along.



No matter who is the next president we can look for a major test of U.S. immigration policy

by Politicus

Whichever way the election goes, our immigration policy is due for a major test in 1961.

Few public questions have been surrounded by a denser fog of misrepresentation and propaganda than immigration. Since the nation adopted the restriction policy in 1921, the spokesmen of minority groups never have relaxed their fight to "liberalize" the successive immigration laws. Their struggle has taken on many guises and has been carried on through many changing organizations. It has been given a powerful assist, through the years, by the Communists who have skillfully exploited the grievances of minority groups through such organizations as the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran-Walter Act, etc. Naive "Liberals," who have joined in the drive against the McCarran-Walter Act, are in many cases unaware of the Communist hand in the strategy they have employed against our accepted immigration policies.

In declaring war against the National Origins system, Communists and minority groups are trying to destroy one of the fairest and wisest immigration

control systems which any nation has ever devised.

PRIOR to World War I, the United States followed the policy of virtually unrestricted immigration. The early years of this century saw immigrants pouring into this country at the rate of 1,000,000 or more a year. It was an unplanned immigration, accepted with no serious consideration of whether the newcomers were either economically or politically adaptable to the needs of the United States. It was the period of the "melting pot" theory in which it was assumed that the United States could absorb any immigrant group and successfully integrate it into American life. The only foreign stock which was excluded was the Asiatic group. At its most absurd, this spirit expressed itself in the words of Emma Lazarus, now inscribed on the Statue of Liberty, "Send us your human refuse." By 1921, a great body of thinking Americans had come to the decision that no more of this "refuse" should be dumped into the United States.

In the place of unrestricted immigration, they proposed a new policy of selective and con-

trolled immigration. As far as possible, it was proposed that the homogeneity of the American population be preserved. Since the majority of present Americans were descendants of Northern European stock, and bred in the culture of those mother nations, it was proposed that so far as possible the same ethnic ratios be preserved through the nation's immigration policy. In 1921, immigration restriction was adopted as the national policy, with quotas established for each country supplying immigrants.

The next question was how these quotas should be determined. In the national discussion which followed, it was generally agreed that the fairest procedure was a national origins yardstick. Quotas should be assigned to each nation in direct proportion to the number of persons of their national stock living in the United States at the time of the census of 1920. In 1924, by motion of Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, the national origins system was incorporated into the national immigration law. The total number of new immigrants permitted for any year was set at approximately 155,000. Conscientious efforts were made to make certain that no nation could protest that it

was being discriminated against. Accordingly, a committee (Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover and Secretary of Labor James J. Davis) was appointed to determine the ratios. The basis of the quotas was the census of 1920. Under the Committee, Director Hill of the Census Bureau and his expert staff made an exhaustive study of the composition of the nation's population from the census of 1790. So painstaking was this study that the date of inauguration of the national origins system was twice postponed. It went into effect officially on July 1, 1929.

MANY Americans refused to accept the national origins system from the outset. In each successive Congress after 1929, efforts were made to weaken its administration by the introduction of crippling amendments. The opponents largely represented groups which resented the continuance of old stock American predominance in the national population. Since the quota system gave a larger figure to the Northern European nations from which the earlier immigration had come, the newer immigrants and their descendants persis-

tently sought a revision of the law which would stack the quotas in their favor. However, no substantial dent was made in the Act until the outbreak of World War II.

THE WAR PERIOD gave the anti-restrictionists a popular emotional issue. This was the issue of the refugees. Americans generally sympathized deeply with the escapees from Hitler's Nazi regime. Responding to pressure, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, under whom the Immigration Service was then placed, permitted the issuance of visas and hardship case admissions which brought large numbers of non-quota refugees to this country. No accurate count has been made of their number. Estimates place the war-time and pre-war-time non-quota admissions at several hundred thousand.

Having discovered that the law could be circumvented by the device of special admissions, the opponents of restriction concentrated their efforts upon the further admission of non-quota groups. After the refugees, the green light was given to the "displaced persons." A powerful propaganda drive was inaugurated to force legislation permitting the admission of a

large number of displaced persons outside the quotas. However, the ethnic bias of this pressure group was indicated by the virtual exclusion of Germans from this proposed program. At that time the 10,000,000 Germans, driven out of Poland, Eastern Germany and the Sudetenland constituted the principal D. P. Problem.

A Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons, composed largely of "Liberals" and near-Communists, was launched under the chairmanship of Earl G. Harrison. Harrison, as U.S. Commissioner of Immigration under Frances Perkins, had been responsible for many of the evasions of the intent of the immigration law which were put through on behalf of "refugees" during the thirties and early forties. However, Harrison's most notable contribution to public confusion was his ruling, in 1943, that the designation "Hebrew" be discontinued in official tabulations and that Jews becoming immigrants be classified under the countries of their birth. This ruling has had the effect of placing a total blanket over any public report of the percentage of Jews in the new immigrant totals — a question which is regarded as important in the current national debate

on immigration. Well supplied with money, the Harrison Committee saturated the nation with propaganda for the "liberalization" of the immigration laws. In July, 1913, spendings of the Committee reported to the Clerk of the House totalled \$1,037,489.

In 1948, the Displaced Persons Act was passed by Congress and signed by President Truman. This act provided that, over a four year period, 205,000 displaced persons, outside the quotas, should be given visas to enter the United States as immigrants. By further legislation, in 1950, this was increased to 341,000, with special provision being made for other non-refugee groups bringing the grand total to 415,744.

This was a substantial breach in the quota system. But President Truman, in a pre-election bid to minority voting groups, in 1952 appointed a Commission on Immigration and Naturalization to make a further study of the possibility of admission of an increased number of immigrants. The commission, headed by Philip B. Perlman and Harry N. Rosenfield, brought in a report urging the abolition of the national origins system, and asking for the admission of a large number of non-quota immigrants.

Incoming President Eisenhower lost little time in asking for the enactment of a new Displaced Persons Act. In 1953, under the joint pressure of the administration and the active lobby of the minority groups, a new Refugee Relief Act was enacted. This permitted the admission of 214,000 additional non-quota immigrants. By later legislative action, this number was increased.

HOWEVER, meanwhile, Congress had taken steps to preserve the national origins system, while correcting some of the faults in the existing immigration law which had given grounds for "Liberal" criticism.

The late Senator McCarran, when chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, cooperating with Representative Francis E. Walters, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, initiated a three year study of the whole immigration system, looking toward new legislation. New Legislation was deemed necessary because the original immigration act had become a hodge - podge of amendments enacted in successive Congresses. This had led to inequities and inconsistencies of policy Exhaustive research was conducted by

the Committee staff. Public hearings were held at which scores of responsible witnesses contributed their ideas. There was a remarkable degree of unanimity on the part of witnesses in favor of the provisions which later became law under the name of the McCarran-Walter Acts.

SENATOR McCarran himself declared that the need for new modernized legislation was highlighted by the fact that, owing to the laxness of the Federal Government, over 5,000,000 undesirable aliens were then in the United States, many of them illegally.

Congress enacted the McCarran-Walter Bill in 1952, over the frenzied opposition of the Communists and spokesmen for some of the most influential minority groups. Despite the fact that the passage of the bill had been supported by the CIA, the Department of Justice and its Immigration and Naturalization Service and the visa and passport divisions of the Department of State, President Truman, ever responsive to minority groups, vetoed the bill. So strongly did national public opinion favor the Act that it was passed over the President's

veto by a House vote of 278 to 113 and a Senate vote of 57 to 26. Since 1952, the McCarran-Walter Act has been the law of the land. It has withstood a continuous campaign of sniping by "Liberal" and minority groups of the country. It has weathered heavily supported attempts for repeal in virtually every Congress.

One important change in the original national origins provisions was made by the new Act. Within the system, selective immigration machinery is provided to determine whether prospective immigrants fit the needs of the United States. Under this new provision, 50 per cent of each quota is made available to persons with special skills and knowledge, such as scientists, doctors, professors and skilled workers in occupations where there is a shortage in America.

Another much praised change was the abolition of the old discriminatory Asiatic Exclusion Act and the establishment of a quota system for residents of Asiatic countries. Since this quota is based upon the number of Asians presently in the United States, it gives a safeguard against large-scale Asian immigration — the fear of which prompted the original Exclusion Act.

A POWERFUL advocate of the weakening of the McCarran-Walter Act has been President Eisenhower. In February 9, 1956, an election year, he sent a message to Congress urging several changes in the Act which would blunt its basic purposes. He urged that permitted immigration under the quota system be increased from 155,000 to 220,000 a year. He advocated the substitution of the Census of 1950 for that of 1920 as a basis for determining the overall ceiling. And he urged the important provision that unused quotas of any nation should not be allowed to lapse but should be pooled for other nations to apply to prospective immigrants possessing skills, or having relatives in the United States. In 1957, Attorney General Rogers appeared before a committee of Congress, urging the enactment of the President's proposed amendments.

Describing these proposals, Representative Walter said:

(They) cast a threatening shadow over the basic immigration policies established by the McCarran-Walter Act. . . . The president . . . would substitute a pool or "re-allocation" of various unused immigration quotas and subject them to minority pressures, with political

gain rather than national welfare the basic consideration of "their issuance."

When the administration-approved bill reached a vote, it was Mr. Walter's view rather than the President's which was approved by Congress. The pooling of unused quotas was dropped from the bill. The increase in overall quotas was also disapproved. The maximum accomplished by the Immigration Act of 1957 was the provision that 60,000 non-quota aliens be permitted to enter the United States in the next two years. The 1956-57 effort to emasculate it was a striking vindication of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Rebuffed in 1957, President Eisenhower put out feelers again in 1959 for a renewed fight for the increase of total annual admissions of 220,000, for the pooling system for unused quotas and, this time, for the substitution of 1960 census figures for 1920 figures as the base for quota determinants. The President found little Congressional enthusiasm over his plan. So far, it has not been pushed in the present Congress. The principal administration pressure has been exerted to win acceptance of the proposal by his own Zellerbach Commission to authorize a crash pro-

gram to admit an additional 50,000 refugees in the next two years.

IT IS REASSURING that the McCarran-Walter Act, in the face of the political pressure to weaken it, still has the support of a substantial majority in Congress. However, the future may tell a different story. If a vigorous anti-restrictionist like Senator Kennedy reached the White House, the national origins system would face its greatest test.

What are the total results under present immigration and DP policies?

The American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, which was launched by the late Captain John B. Trevor in 1929, published a summary of total immigration between 1952 and 1959 in its June, 1959 bulletin. It found that:

Since 1952 and the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 1,518,158 immigrants have been admitted. Of this number 549,146 were quota immigrants (including 14,793 "displaced persons") and 969,012 were nonquota immigrants (including 228,012 under special enactment.) According to the International Committee for European Mi-

gration Handbook for 1959 the United States took 153,743 refugees, the second largest number, with 133,494 going to Canada, often a route to the United States.

The significant fact in these figures is that, under present national policies, more non-quota than quota immigrants are now coming into the United States. The purpose of the national origins system, to have a controlled, selective inflow of immigrants is thus being circumvented. By innumerable subterfuges, a stream of immigrants who cannot qualify under the quota system are being brought into the United States. All this is being justified upon high-minded humanitarian principles which it is hard for immigration restrictionists to combat.

A dismaying example of the results of such hit-or-miss refugee admission was the revelation by Representative Walter that the first 6,000 Hungarian refugees who were admitted to the United States immediately after the Budapest uprising of 1956 were so carelessly screened that the great majority of the admittees turned out to be hardened Communists. In side-passing the existing quota machinery, the government runs the risk of flooding the country

with the very type of immigrants whom we wish to exclude. As Mr. Walter has said, the national origins system is the only method of immigrant selection which is non-political. Its criterion is the welfare of the United States itself, rather than the welfare of the immigrant.

UNDER the bludgeoning of the minority groups and their political allies, the immigration policies of the United States remain in continuous insecurity. So far, the immigration restrictionist sentiment of Congress has been an effective safeguard against the wrecking of our policies. This sentiment undoubtedly reflects the attitudes of the general population. However, with skilled propaganda by the minority groups continually increasing, the nation cannot depend upon the permanent continuance of these grassroots attitudes.

The most disquieting aspect of this continuous anti-restriction ballyhoo is that it discredits the conscientious efforts of immigration and visa officials to protect the United States against Communist infiltration. The screening procedures of the Immigration Service are continuously under fire. Under

the guise of humanitarianism, the emphasis is upon haste rather than vigilance against Communism. Through the successive DP and refugee special provisions, thousands of Communists and Communist sympathizers have slipped past our immigration safeguards. They are now in the United States — a dangerous and unpredictable element in any future American crisis. Any attempt to weed them out meets with the noisy and indignant outcry of the swarm of "Liberal" and minority group organizations now in the field. With the Cold War still unwon, the United States is recklessly admitting enemy agents to mingle purposefully with our foreign-born population.

The irresponsible administration of DP admissions takes on a more serious light when seen against the background of outright illegal immigration. It is estimated that aliens now illegally in the United States number between three and five million persons. These gate-crashers win admittance to the United States in various ways. Some smuggle themselves across the Mexico and Canadian borders. Some slip through the net by entering as seamen and jumping ship. Every year, 2,000,000 alien seamen visit the

United States. In this number are enemy agents and flagrantly un-American elements. Another break in the dike results from the admission each year of 1,000,000 temporary visitors. Another means of ingress is to slip in among the 50,000 Puerto Rican immigrants who swarm in each year. As American citizens, Puerto Ricans are under no quota or exclusion provisions. How many of these unrecorded aliens in our midst are potential Red saboteurs is a sobering question for Americans. This grim underside of the picture is overlooked by those who fatuously center attention upon the weakening of our immigration safeguards.

A MERICANS steeped in the traditions of our founding fathers cannot avoid alarm as they see the United States steadily breaking away from its past. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the field of immigration. The American tra-

dition on immigration pointedly was expressed by Thomas Jefferson. Speaking of the danger of unselective immigration, our third President wrote:

In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the legislative. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias the direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent distracted mass. . . . Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogeneous, more peaceable, more durable?"

The peril which Jefferson foresaw of undesirable and unassimilable population accessions is still with us. In a period when so many of us are obsessed with One-Worldism, there is danger that our national identity will be lost through pursuit of internationalism. The first front in the battle to keep America American is our immigration system. Today that front is insecure.

The Killers

There were 900 more deaths and more than 50,000 additional injuries on U.S. highways in 1959 than was the case in 1958. Fatalities climbed to 37,600 and more than 2,870,000 were injured as a result of automobile accidents. The figures were released by Travelers Insurance Companies in an annual highway safety booklet, entitled "*The Dishonor Roll.*"

A FOREIGN POLICY FOR TODAY

The American Heritage cannot be stretched to cover the entire world

by Charles Callan Tansill

AS ONE STUDIES the confused course of American foreign policy the question inevitably arises as to whether it is conceived primarily in the interest of the United States or whether the strong feeling of internationalism that has developed since the close of World War II has set some unfamiliar goals for American efforts. Down to the outbreak of that conflict the age-old concept of American isolationism was so widely accepted that President Roosevelt was compelled to take us into that war through a back door.

The impact of American intervention in a second world war with all the attendant propaganda in favor of American sacrifice for world ideals had a profound effect upon any formulation of foreign policy. The fact that we did not gain the ob-

jectives for which we had fought was deeply disturbing. It was crystal clear that after four years of desperate encounters in many parts of the globe we had defeated some major enemies but we had also armed and equipped a powerful, semi-Asiatic nation whose philosophy of communism made it an inevitable foe of the United States.

In 1945 America was the most powerful nation in the world and its possession of the secret of the atomic bomb confirmed its dominant position. It was obvious that in the future America could continue to enjoy this fact of superior strength and move from isolation to world leadership. Instead, our lax security regulations let our atomic secrets be stolen and our leaders were afraid to assume the heavy responsibilities that went along with a dominant po-

litical position. Fainthearted leadership in the face of growing Soviet military strength, caused America to lose faith in its ability to cope with the problems of the future unless we had political partners. Our foreign policy was one of fear and indecision.

Having no blueprint for the future, President Truman led us into a United Nations that could limit American sovereignty but could not preserve world peace. When this fact became obvious he decided upon a policy of containment that would attempt to hold back the Red tide that had inundated much of Europe and vast areas in the Far East. Such a policy meant that our President knew the phony character of the United Nations and reluctantly realized that it might be expedient for the United States to strengthen certain foreign nations so they could help defend American interests against the rapidly growing Soviet might. The Truman doctrine of foreign aid was partly a confession of American military weakness and the expression of a belief that America had to buy friends who could save her in a moment of dire peril.

This Truman confession of a lack of faith that America,

alone, can meet the challenge of the future, was adopted as a major article in the creed of President Eisenhower.

MANY Americans have hoped that the heavy expenditures of foreign aid during the early years of the Eisenhower Administration would diminish as our foreign friends grew stronger in a military sense. But this has not been true and in a recent message to Congress the President called for a larger appropriation for foreign aid than was voted last year. Some members of Congress girded themselves for war against this Presidential request with its sharp overtones of a demand. They remembered how the White House in previous years had coupled its requests for foreign aid with a strong statement that such assistance is necessary so that we can buy friends abroad and thus build a cordon of safety against the conspiracies of the communist world.

The old concept of "fortress America" has no place in the Eisenhower mind. Indeed, on October 26, 1957, he loudly proclaimed that the idea of "national self-sufficiency is now out of date." Secretary Herter has

taken up this refrain and is warmly advocating an international police force to insure world peace. Needless to say, America would surrender her national sovereignty if she became a member of such an alliance.

BUT this talk of American sacrifice for world betterment is nothing new. It goes back to Woodrow Wilson's typical pronouncement: "America, servant of the world." It was Wilson who started the push for foreign aid. When the World War broke out in 1914 the British expeditionary force in France was dependent upon American supplies of the necessary munitions of war. Both Britain and France needed American loans to finance the purchase of these munitions and the President slowly responded to the pressure of Wall Street and consented to the flotation of these loans which soon ran into billions of dollars. When America entered the war in April, 1917, the stream of foreign aid deepened and widened and loans to the Allies were now made by the Treasury Department and not by private banking interests. When suggestions were made

that the Allied Governments repay these loans that had saved their national existence, Uncle Sam was called Uncle Shylock and no real effort was made to liquidate them.

These loans, however, were really a small fraction of the total cost of the war to the United States. Expenditures for military purposes, interest payments, veterans benefits and the costs of certain government agencies amounted to the large total of more than \$72 billion. But the most important item in this bill of foreign aid was the cost in terms of American lives. We sent millions of soldiers abroad in order to insure an Allied victory. The total number of deaths among these troops was 116,563. Some years ago a friend took me on a tour of American military cemeteries in France. As I looked at those thousands of white crosses in their endless rows that stretch across the French countryside I realized for the first time the real cost of American foreign aid.

This vast sacrifice and these huge expenditures for foreign aid did not bring the peace which we had hoped to achieve. We had entered the war to "make the world safe for democracy" and to "put an end to all wars." We did not gain those

objectives and therefore we lost the war. In a military sense we had been victorious but the important goals we had envisioned in 1917 were never realized. The great parade of 1917-1918, bright with all the panoply of war, had gotten lost on some detour of secret diplomacy, and for a decade during the post-war period there was bitter disillusion in most American hearts.

In America, however, there remained a spark of charity that could easily be blown into a flame by some pressing want in any part of the globe. In the summer of 1921 there was a widespread drought in the valley of the Volga River. For the starving people of Russia the Government of the United States had deep sympathy and a warm desire to be of aid in time of distress. When Maxim Gorky, a distinguished Russian author, sent a plea to the United States for food to save the lives of a vast number of people threatened with starvation, President Harding at once authorized a program of aid. It was to be administered entirely by Americans.

It was not long before a million tons of food were hurriedly shipped to Russian ports and it has been estimated that more than ten million Russians were

saved from starvation. Colonel Haskell, who was in direct control of the distribution of this food, was a little naive and he believed that this act of generosity would long be remembered by Russians. He was certain that the story of this foreign aid "would be lovingly told in Russian households for generations. . . . We have created in the assurance of good will from the Slav races a great inheritance for our children." It is probable that the Bolshevik leaders regarded this demonstration of Christian charity as a sign of capitalistic weakness which in later years they could use to significant advantage. They were entirely right in this supposition.

THE MAIN WEAKNESS in American Democracy — which Stalin quickly detected and thoroughly exploited — was lack of effective or dedicated leadership. In 1932, Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President and, even before he moved to Washington, he adopted a very dubious foreign policy. In the Far East, Soviet dominance had been blocked by the opposition of Japan that erected bastions of defence in North China. Sec-

retary Stimson, with a complete misunderstanding of the important factors in that uneasy equation, had initiated pressure against Japan that led her eventually to leave the League of Nations. Stimson never seemed to realize that Japan was the only nation that could stem a Red tide that had flowed over Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia and threatened to inundate all North China. His policy of constant pressure upon Japan led to strained relations and in January, 1933, President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt had a conference with Stimson and adopted his very dubious Far Eastern policy. It was Roosevelt's first step along the road to intimate association with Soviet Russia.

On November 16, 1933, Roosevelt accorded recognition to the Bolshevik government of Russia. During the previous year Stalin had ordered the execution of some six million *kulaks*, or well-to-do farmers, who did not fit into his plans for rigid agrarian control. With his hands red with the blood of millions, he reached them across the broad Atlantic and they were grasped with enthusiasm by President Roosevelt. It was an unholy entente that carried within its sinister embrace the seeds of American destruction.

RUSSIAN RECOGNITION gave immediate encouragement to such dubious Americans as Harold Ware, Alger Hiss, John Abt, Nathan Witt and a host of other characters who rushed to Washington and became an important part of the New Deal machine that looked to Moscow for direction. Following inspiration from the White House a sort of mass hysteria swept over the United States. The American Youth Congress and the League of American Writers worked unceasingly to spread propaganda favorable to Russia. Scholars and literary men like John Dewey, George Counts, Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson responded to the call of Soviet culture. Van Wyck Brooks was one of the prominent signers of the call for a second Congress of the League of American Writers where Fuhrer Browder played a conspicuous role. In those days the \$64,000 question was whether America should imitate in an intimate manner the Soviet way of life. Then Comrade Stalin showed these pseudo-Americans how to play the Russian brand of roulette by signing on August 23, 1939, a treaty with Adolf Hitler. It was a blow from which masses of American liberals never recovered.

Along the diplomatic front a different situation was developing. The first American Ambassador to Soviet Russia was William C. Bullitt who, as early as 1919, had advocated recognition of the Soviet political experiment. His first months in Moscow in 1933-34 were an exercise in diplomatic sparring and it was not long before Bullitt perceived the fact that the Russian Foreign Minister was a master of mendacity. There was no real disposition to pay the debt that had long been due to the United States and beneath the flow of smooth talk there were disturbing accents at times that sounded a note of deep hostility. In 1935 the despatches of Bullitt contained indications that the Soviet leaders were hatching plots to destroy all capitalistic countries. In the spring of 1936 he was heartsick of communist conspiracies, and on April 20 he sent to Washington a long despatch in which he frankly warned the President of the dark designs that were being worked out in the Kremlin: "It must be recognized that communists are agents of a foreign power whose aim is not only to destroy the institutions and liberties of our country,

but also to kill millions of Americans."

No sharper or more significant indictment of the Soviet Government was ever penned by an American representative to Moscow, but Roosevelt disregarded it entirely. He had fallen under the spell of Soviet propaganda and he refused to accept the fact of a communist conspiracy aimed at the destruction of the American way of life. He transferred Bullitt to Paris and replaced him with the acquiescent Joseph Davies whose despatches read like the fables of Baron Munchausen.

These fables taxed even the credulity of President Roosevelt when Russian armies in 1940 overran Finland in a war of ruthless aggression, and our Chief Executive was finally moved to appeal to Soviet generals to refrain from a continued bombardment of open Finnish cities. Churchill joined in these pleas to Russia and when they were ignored the League of Nations expelled the Soviets from membership. In the United States American opinion was ardently pro-Finnish. Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, supplied a

terse statement that expressed the sentiment of millions: "Democracy is on the side of Finland, civilization is on the side of Finland, and Finland is on the side of God."

ROOSEVELT was finally provoked into declaring that Russia was a "dictatorship as absolute as any in the world." The city council in Cambridge, Massachusetts, voted to bar all literature embodying the words "Lenin" or "Leningrad," and Mayor George U. Harvey, of Queens, declared a half holiday for all borough employees so they could celebrate the razing of the Soviet pavilion at the World's Fair. Theater and movie personalities were deeply moved by the plight of Finland: at a large auction in New York for Finnish relief, Paulette Goddard donated her nightgown, Dorothy Lamour parted with a bright-colored sarong, and Lana Turner surrendered a lock of golden hair.

Despite all this color and enthusiasm, in most American cities there was no effective assistance sent to Finland, which was finally crushed by Soviet military might. And the surface character of this American pro-

Finland sentiment was clearly shown in June, 1941, when Hitler's armies invaded Russia. Roosevelt quickly forgot his denunciations of Russian brutality concerning Finland, and when Finnish military forces enlisted Nazi help in ejecting Soviet conquerors, the White House quickly showed its strong displeasure of any association with Hitler's *Wehrmacht*.

In Germany there were millions of Catholics whose religious leaders had felt the rough hand of Nazi oppressors, and whose underground was awaiting some chance to rise against the tyranny they bitterly hated. This underground received no encouragement from Roosevelt who quickly swallowed his words of denunciation of the Soviet system and suddenly became an ardent convert to the belief that the best interests of the entire world could be admirably served by close association with the masters of the Kremlin.

No decision ever made by a statesman had greater impact upon world politics and, in order to implement it, the President sent Harry Hopkins to Moscow to promise everything and exact nothing. The commanding position of Soviet Russia today is directly traceable to this decision.

In the testimony of General Bogolepov before a Congressional committee we have the story of how the Russian leaders were ready to make sweeping concessions with reference to Polish frontiers and other matters of importance in order to secure American aid. They were greatly surprised when Harry Hopkins warmly assured them that the President was determined to extend to Russia unconditional assistance. All the warnings he had received about the communist conspiracy against the United States were dismissed from his thoughts. Only Fascist dictators were a danger to American security.

A NEW CHAPTER in foreign aid was now opened and the *Diary* of Major George R. Jordan has some interesting insights into the volume of war materiel that was flown to the Soviets and the character of some of this materiel. Patents of important American inventions were sent in vast numbers and some of the basic elements out of which atomic bombs are made were transported in considerable quantities. In his revealing book, *The Strange Alliance*, General John

Russell Deane tells in detail of the manner in which the Russians received this American bounty which saved their national existence. American generosity evoked no warm thanks and at times Soviet insolence deeply annoyed General Deane. One of the leaders in Moscow who always demanded more and more and who grew less and less courteous was the Commissar of Foreign Trade, A. I. Mikoyan, a recent visitor to the United States. Upon occasion Mikoyan's incivility was reflected by his entire staff and General Deane remarks that "when it was 'Kick-the-Americans-in-the-pants-week!', even the charwomen would be sour." In spite of this chilling ingratitude, American aid to Russia reached the tremendous figure of \$11 billion and it helped to create the Frankenstein that now menaces American security.

Russia was not the only nation to which we sent foreign aid in the months just preceding World War II. In 1941, both Britain and France were hard-pressed by Hitler's armies, air force and submarines. In order to extend effective help to them, President Roosevelt devised a new plan of foreign aid. He would not only assist them by sending much-needed war

materiel but he also put through a dubious arrangement whereby we would send to Britain fifty destroyers in return for the temporary cession of naval bases on British territories in the Caribbean. This transfer of part of the American fleet to Britain was regarded by many international lawyers as plainly unconstitutional and also as a breach of international law. The shipments of war materiel to bankrupt Britain and France were authorized under lend-lease legislation which was sharply attacked by a group of Congressional leaders as a prelude to American entry into World War II. To Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who had been familiar with all the implications of foreign aid during the years 1914 to 1918, this lend-lease program would "plow under every fourth American boy." It was evident to Wheeler that the President had caught the cadence of conflict and would seek some pretexts for American intervention in World War II. There was little doubt in his mind that the shipments abroad would include thousands of coffins in which to bury Americans in new cemeteries in France.

As a matter of fact, there were some 293,986 battle deaths of American soldiers during

World War II, and this was the heaviest cost in terms of foreign aid. And there were many other shocking expenditures. The military cost of World War II was \$316 billion, and other items of expenditure bring the total to a breath-taking sum of \$425,305,000,000.

AT THIS POINT it is pertinent to remember that, after America entered World War II and the foreign aid program went into high gear, the President paid particular attention to exports to Russia. Ex-President Hoover had expressed the opinion that it would be advisable for America to stay out of the war and let the European dictators destroy one another. President Roosevelt warmly rejected this wise suggestion. Russia should be helped, no matter what the cost, and on March 17, 1942, he ordered Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, to speed shipments to Russia "regardless of the effect of these shipments on any other part of our war program."

This hysterical desire in 1942 to help Russia above any other nation is hard to explain when one realizes that, in the early

months of 1941, the President was denouncing the Soviet Government as a brutal dictatorship that was conducting an aggressive war against Finland. In 1943 this desire to be of service to Stalin grew into an obsession, and during the sessions of the Conference at Teheran, November, 1943, Roosevelt adopted a policy of wholesale betrayal of so-called friendly nations. Responding to Russian pressure, he helped to turn the Yugoslav partisan leader, Mihailovitch, over to the sanguinary clutches of Tito. After making certain pledges to Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo, he hurried to Teheran where he promptly violated them. As a final act of bad faith he consented to the partition of Poland.

In February, 1945, he attended the Conference at Yalta where he had some secret sessions with Stalin. To pay Poland for the territory taken by Russia, a large slice of Germany was assigned to the homeless Poles. In order to take care of the migrant Poles it was decided to eject ten million Germans from their ancestral homes and compel them to seek new homes in what remained of devastated Germany. For the first time in modern history, human beings were regarded as

reparations for war costs and thousands of Germans were retained within the Russian lines to work as semi-slaves. With reference to the Far East, the concessions to Russia at the Conference at Yalta insured her dominance in that area.

IT IS APPARENT that Roosevelt was embarrassed by the record of his subservience to Russia. When he appeared before Congress on March 1, 1945, he made the highly dubious statement that the Yalta Conference had dealt only with European problems. On April 12, 1945, the President died and it was not until many months later that the real truth about the malodorous bargains at Yalta were finally made public.

And what was the reason for this surrender to the Soviets? In a conversation with William C. Bullitt, the President supplied the answer to his attitude of constant acquiescence in the policy pursued by Stalin: "I have a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country. . . . I think that if I give him everything . . . and ask nothing from him in return, he . . . will work for democracy and peace." Never

in the history of the world was a hunch more devastatingly wrong.

But this account of foreign aid would not be complete without a glance at the present situation. It is obvious that America is in no position to continue a program of foreign aid. In recent years our national debt has soared like some *Sputnik* to more than a quarter of a trillion dollars, and our taxes are confiscatory. Our gold reserve stands at \$19.5 billion but foreign dollar credits, with which foreigners can demand our gold, stand at \$23 billion. If these foreign creditors should call this gold, the value of our dollar would shrink to the vanishing point. Interest payments by the United States Government to foreigners holding United States obligations amount to more than \$500 million annually.

Each year foreign countries receive from the United States about four and a half billion dollars in different forms of foreign aid. Last year our hard-pressed Treasury paid into the International Monetary Fund more than a billion and a quarter dollars. When we add to these huge sums the large amounts spent by the Defense Department for goods and services to maintain our military

installations abroad, we soon reach the astronomical figure of \$8 billion a year for foreign aid. In the face of this bleak fiscal fact the Eisenhower Administration is calling for increased appropriations for foreign aid. Has the President adopted the slogan: "We will bankrupt America to bankroll the world"?

IT IS EVIDENT that one of the main reasons the President has favored foreign aid has been his ardent belief in a system of mutual security. For nearly a thousand years statesmen and philosophers have prepared plans to insure world peace, but these plans were mere paper parchments with no real power to preserve peace. In Europe, before the outbreak of World War I, there were formidable alliances that divided the more important nations into armed camps. These alliances were supposed to preserve world peace and their costly failure to do so prompted statesmen to create a League of Nations that would banish the specter of war. In order to give added strength to this movement towards peace some 55 nations signed the famous Kellogg-Briand Pact that announced the outlawry of war.

But the *have-not* nations like Germany and Italy were not satisfied with the territorial settlements of the Treaty of Versailles. They preferred expansion and explosion to peace and security and Mussolini's move into Ethiopia in 1935 made a mockery of collective security. In September, 1939, the outbreak of World War II proved the futility of collective security, but in 1945 Roosevelt and Churchill, who had helped to promote the war that had just ended, began to think in terms of world peace and world government.

But how about Stalin? Would he agree to any surrender of sovereignty? This question was partially answered by Madame Perkins who assured the President that the Russian dictator was at heart not a bad person at all. He was ready for international co-operation. She had just asked a friend what made the Russians tick and had received the astonishing reply that it was the Russian desire "to do the Holy Will." Roosevelt was deeply impressed with this spurious statement and he remarked: "You know, there may be something in that. It would explain their almost mystical devotion to this idea which they have developed of the communist society. They all seem

to want to do what is good for their society instead of wanting to do for themselves." Roosevelt was also intrigued with the story of Stalin's years of study in a seminary preparatory for the priesthood. Perhaps he was now ready to listen to Christian imperatives.

For Soviet Russia, the creation of the United Nations meant a collective guarantee of all the territories she had gained since 1939 by trickery, conquest and the expansive generosity of Franklin D. Roosevelt. For America, the United Nations ushered in an alarming slump in American nationalism, a focal point for Communist conspiracies against the United States and a Korean War that ended in military defeat. It clearly revealed the high price America had to pay for a vain attempt to punish aggression, and it showed in stark outline the futility of mutual security.

IF the communists could score a victory in the Far East, what could they do in Europe? Had our generous foreign aid program with expenditures of over \$50 billion (1945-1956) built a cordon of friendly na-

tions with military strength enough to hurl back communist aggression? Would NATO have an important role in such a conflict? In this regard one has to admit that NATO has been armed only with a stuffed club along the all important line from Denmark to Switzerland. In 1949, NATO commanders requested 90 divisions as a minimum force to hold off a Russian attack. Such a force never materialized and after ten years only a token force of 15 divisions was actually mobilized. With five divisions from the United States this total NATO force of 20 divisions was, in some magic manner, supposed to meet with some success an attack by a Soviet-Satellite force of some 60 or 70 divisions. Recently, President Eisenhower shocked Congress by flatly stating that the NATO divisions were no match for such an attacking force.

THE REAL DETERRENT against a Soviet attack has been the Strategic Air Command, but this is being reduced by five wings (225 bombers). This command has depended upon B-52 bombers, which are getting to be obsolescent, and a program of replacement with

the B-70 and the F-108 was carefully planned in the Pentagon. But this program has been abandoned because it might interfere with a balanced budget. The Strategic Air Command has run into other serious troubles. There is grave danger that if a large part of the Command is not in the air at all times the Russians might launch a missile attack that would destroy a major portion of our main deterrent force. To keep the Command airborne would involve new expenditures and once again the Budget Bureau voices loud objections.

In the field of intercontinental missiles there is such a significant gap that General Thomas S. Power, Commander of SAC, has testified that our overseas strategic bases could be destroyed by 150 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles and with 150 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles they could wipe out our bases in this hemisphere. Thus within 30 minutes our entire nuclear striking power would be neutralized. [The Strategic Air Command plans to send aloft aerial command posts to avoid the possibility of a direct hit on its headquarters from enemy missiles or planes. Gen Thomas S. Power, S.A.C. chief, said in Omaha that three KC-135 jet

tankers are being converted and equipped with radio facilities to make it possible for a senior officer aboard to keep in touch with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, S.A.C. bases and other aircraft. One of the planes will be ready July 1, Power said. The *Wall Street Journal*, May 2, 1960.]

Some of our military experts have expressed the hope that in the near future it will not be necessary to fight a nuclear war. It will be possible to fight limited wars for limited objectives. But Chairman Mendel Rivers, of the House Armed Services Subcommittee, produces alarming testimony to indicate that the United States has only 29 modern military transport planes capable of rushing troops to an overseas trouble spot. This major weakness in our military organization has been emphasized by some of our leading experts in war planning, and Mr. Thomas G. Lanphier, a missile company executive, testified before the House Space Committee as follows: "I believe we are losing World War III. We are engaged . . . in the only military phase of World War III we have a chance to win—the deterrent phase. And we are losing it. I believe we could . . . as-

sume ourselves to be in jeopardy of physical destruction."

THESE GLOOMY predictions of American defeat in a nuclear war have vitally affected our foreign policy. More than ever the advocates of mutual security are assuring the American public that we have to depend upon such a system in order to survive. In order to implement this viewpoint they wish the American Senate to repeal the Connally reservation. This reservation, adopted in 1946, limited the jurisdiction of the World Court with regard to internal American affairs. Without this reservation the court might possibly have rendered decisions affecting American domestic questions. The World Court is composed of 15 justices. Only three justices are from common law countries, four are Latin Americans, two are from Moslem countries, two are communists, one Chinese, and one each from France, Greece and Norway. This court is not bound by any particular system of jurisprudence. There is no accepted code of international law. Repeal of the Connally reservation is a long step towards the establishment of a world gov-

ernment, and it is interesting to note that President Eisenhower, who has taken an oath to support the Constitution, is now ready to make a mockery of his oath.

Along with this series of surrenders the President has remained idle while communists establish control over Cuba. Each day important officials of the Castro Government resign their position because they refuse to support an obvious communist front. The pattern of communism is closely followed by Cuban officials, who not only confiscate American property but hurl a stream of insults at long suffering America. President Eisenhower believes that forbearance in the face of these baseless attacks will have a salutary influence upon the peoples of Latin America and will afford conclusive evidence that there is no truth in Castro's charges of American imperialism.

ONE CANNOT HELP wondering if there is not a limit to this forbearance. Do we have to permit a cheap, sawdust Caesar to let loose a Niagara of insults against everything American and then steal American property worth hundreds of

millions of dollars without some effective protest? Do we have to adopt an attitude of crouching cowardice in order to curry favor with critical Latin Americans? May not this Cuban precedent lead to a widespread confiscation of American property in other Hispanic countries?

Are we wise in turning our back upon the time-tested Caribbean policy of every American President before Franklin D. Roosevelt? For more than a century before Roosevelt entered the White House the Caribbean had been regarded as an American lake. Since the close of the War for Southern Independence every American Secretary of State has watched with anxious eyes any attempt by a foreign power to establish a foothold in any part of the Caribbean. American security has been tied to American dominance in that area. Indeed, Woodrow Wilson went so far as to apply strong pressure upon the Danish Government to compel it to consent to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. He was fearful that Germany might establish a submarine base on one of the Danish Islands.

The basis for this American policy of security has been the Monroe Doctrine which, since

1823, has warned all foreign powers to keep hands off Latin America. It was Franklin D. Roosevelt, in one of his grand gestures at American expense, who expressly renounced the right of American intervention in Cuba to restore order. But that gesture does not mean that the American Government must stand idly by while Russia builds bases which imperil American security. No President can repeal the Monroe Doctrine which is based upon the doctrine of self-defence, and no patriotic American official can feel safe in entrusting American security to such a body as the Organization of American States.

Primarily, it is the duty of America to safeguard her own interests. It would be easy for Soviet Russia to push her infiltration of Cuba to the point of establishing missile and submarine bases upon that island. America cannot wait for any Organization of American states to determine if her security is seriously endangered and then, after an indefinite lapse of time, decide upon some form of collective action against aggression. The lesson of Korea is too recent and too tragic in that regard.

And if America cannot trust her destiny to collective action

on the part of powers who in recent years have been tardy and negligent with special regard to military support in time of crisis, will she possess the military strength to take effective independent action? Has our President, a distinguished military man, taken all the steps necessary to insure American security against sudden aggression?

IN THIS RESPECT, the current question of banning further nuclear tests becomes all important. Will such a ban seriously weaken American defenses against a possible Soviet attack? President Eisenhower, with a bow in the direction of Nehru and Khrushchev, has recently condemned the development of new nuclear weapons as dangerous to all mankind. On October 4, 1957, he expressed a very different viewpoint. In a letter to Prime Minister Kishi, of Japan, President Eisenhower firmly stated that the United States could not afford to cease nuclear tests: "In the present circumstances the security of the United States, and, I believe, that of the free world, depends to a great degree upon what we learn from the testing of nu-

clear weapons." Some months later, in December, 1957, the President adhered to this viewpoint. In a letter to Prime Minister Nehru he remarked: "To stop these tests at this time . . . is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept."

In the face of these two statements it is remarkable to find President Eisenhower some eight months later, August 22, 1958, placing a year-long moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States, a ban that continues to this day. It is not known whether the superior wisdom of Milton Eisenhower was responsible for this abrupt change of mind. It is very definitely known, however, that General Nathan Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is strongly opposed to this nuclear testing ban. It is his opinion that further tests are "very definitely necessary" for military development. In this regard Army and Naval leaders are strongly in support of the position of General Twining. There are scores of new weapons whose production is being held up by the Eisenhower test ban and an effective defense against enemy missiles is said to be "almost impossible" without a testing period.

It is obvious that the free world has based its entire de-

fense upon nuclear weapons. In any war conducted along conventional lines the Soviet bloc would have an enormous advantage. Does the President wish us to abandon the one effective deterrent force against Soviet aggression because he fears the dangers of atomic fallout? These fears could be largely allayed if he would read the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission and those of Dr. Stafford Warren, Dean of the Medical School of UCLA. Is he permitting the hysterical ranting of Dr. Linus Pauling to affect his judgment and thus leave America open to a nuclear attack that might mean national destruction? In previous wars there always has been a margin for mistakes. In World War III, there will be no saving margins and a mistake in Presidential judgment could well be the end for America and the free world.

ALL THESE ominous facts lead us to a most important question—what should our foreign policy be? Serious students of the history of our foreign policy are inclined to turn to the pages of the famous documents that Thomas Jefferson penned as our first Secretary of

State. It is interesting to see the that he was our first *American firster*. His slogan was exclusively American: "America's advantage through Europe's distress." Unlike so many Americans in high places today, he did not permit any sojourn in Europe to dilute his basic Americanism. The five years he spent in Paris as the American Minister did not in any way diminish his passionate devotion to his country's interests. He was not a summer soldier or a sunshine patriot. He knew, in 1776, that the issue of independence was a doubtful one, but he had the courage to write a declaration whose bold phrases and defiant sentences have made it a state paper as great as Magna Carta. It was very fitting that the statesman who wrote the Declaration of Independence should, as Secretary of State, formulate a foreign policy whose independent note was sounded by successive Secretaries of State for more than a century and a quarter.

It should be obvious that American foreign policy should

be dedicated to American interests. Too often American Presidents in recent years have viewed our country as merely one factor in a large international equation. One sometimes wonders why their patriotism is merely a pale reflection of the ardent nationalism of statesmen like Churchill and Khrushchev. It is high time that our leaders show the strong purpose and high resolve that was so characteristic of our founding fathers. The American dream was not translated into reality by a nation of slackers. The American heritage is something unique and cannot be stretched to cover the entire world.

OUR NATION was the result of a meeting of minds and union of hearts and is therefore a spiritual fact that defies precise definition. But we know its real meaning and we have a firm faith in its future. And we should announce to the whole world that we will sacrifice everything to preserve that future.

The Straw That Breaks

What really gets us is this: The Communists, and sympathizers, are asking for the rights and protection granted by a Constitution and form of government they deny and are seeking to destroy.

Los Angeles *Herald Express*

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Men, Women and Ignorance

by Russell Maguire

THERE is an old joke that says it takes two to bring about a marriage — a single girl and her determined mother! The prospective groom is courted and flattered. His ego well fed, he is soon ready for matrimony.

Seriously, whoever does the courting, it takes *giving* by both man and woman plus time to make the necessary adjustments for a life together. For a successful marriage both must be willing to *think and act double*. Marriage should take place only when people are emotionally mature. It and parenthood cannot be taken lightly. The French have a proverb:—"It is man who makes the roads but it is woman who teaches the children to walk."

Marriage should be based on respect and love. A special understanding is needed.

During World War I, many women went into the business world. Some later went into the barber shops, became active in politics, P. T. A.'s, etc. Men's-wear (including pants) ceased being man's exclusively. In recent years, some women have entered bars. Men in turn, have invaded women's ancient fortress — the kitchen. Of course men leave it at clean-up time.

The complexities of modern life have introduced great problems into marriage. The high divorce rate, drinking, smoking, the use of tranquilizers, sleeping pills and drugs are all indications that the subject of marriage badly needs attention. Many educators believe the current *decline of the father's authority is the central explanation* for a vast range of social and emotional ills from ju-

venile delinquency to impotence.

Since women's changed status has caused many of the trials of married life, isn't it logical that women should instigate the reforms necessary to regain the family's happiness? The husband who is honored at home as the bread-winner and protector of his family, usually is honored in his world outside the home. If his is the final decision in matters of real importance, his ego is satisfied and he will leave the lesser decisions to his wife. There is no place in a home for any tyrant. A ship, however, needs a captain! And, the Bible states that the husband is the head of the family.

Women should not let the children's emotional and physical needs make them frequently weary and exhausted. If they do, the husband may feel neglected and the couple may start drifting apart.

Men must earn women's respect. A husband should learn to talk to his wife emotionally. Remember wives are like children. They need to be loved most when they least deserve it.

BOTH MEN AND WOMEN have to struggle with tremendous economic problems deliberately brought about by the "internationalists crooked debt-money and tax systems." It has been planned so that there will be debts and no surplus. Because of this system it is necessary for many married women to work.

Married couples should learn to feed each other's ego with sincere appreciation and compliments. They need to look at each other through rose colored glasses.

Let us honestly pray and work out our problems. Let each be a bearer of Light! Let us learn how to live together in mutual joy and respect so necessary if children in the home are to grow up to be healthy, happy and emotionally stable men and women. In the world there is only one great surplus and that is *IGNORANCE!*

(On this difficult subject please write us your advice and opinion. With it, we will try to prepare a helpful article.)

To the Tax Payer:

Experiments at your expense

Have shrunk your dollar to 50 cents.—William Ewald

Finance, Capitalism and World War

The pattern of destruction

WHEN IT came time to bring assassination and terror to Russia, the International Bankers financed a Japanese war against that soon-to-be-destroyed Empire. However, the first attempt (1907) failed miserably; and it seemed necessary to "respond by a world war" in order to establish a "social democracy, "first in Russia, later to be world-wide."

To achieve the purposes of this world war; that is, to make the world safe for (socialist) democracy; it was necessary that American guns be used on the side of the Banker Nations.

This was the impelling reason for sending Paul M. Warburg to the United States that he might set up a Federal Reserve System patterned after the private monopoly system of the privately owned Bank of England.

This was accomplished in 1913. A few years later, not only were American guns being supplied but also American

men to pull the triggers of these guns.

So: America had made the world safe for (socialist) democracy — though a second world war (and possibly even a third) would be necessary before world-wide socialism could be established by means of a world concentration of power in the hands of the self-chosen few.

But the beginning had been made by means of WW I. The "peace" treaty had been signed at Versailles, the League of Nations had been created by means of that treaty, Germany had been drawn and quartered, her gold taken to London and Paris (all-important to the manipulators), her Saar iron and coal region was gone, her colonies taken from her, her sources of raw materials placed under the control of other (banker) nations.

And Bolshevism had been established in Russia; courtesy of the International Bankers.

It now seems apparent that, had the United States accepted membership and the required amount of leadership in the League of Nations, the International Bankers would have, then and there, transferred their world headquarters from London to New York. But the United States Senate wisely would not approve of American membership in the League of Nations. For this affront to the Bankers, the United States was destined to suffer a series of depressions, a "New Deal," and yet another (and possibly yet another) world war.

And — most importantly — England would have to be reinstated as the world's financier nation; and the United States would be called upon to pay the costs of rebuilding England as the world's creditor nation — a position she had forfeited to the United States as a result of World War I. How this was accomplished is a most fascinating part of history yet to be written for public perusal. An important chapter in that yet unwritten history will have to do with our cancellation of the war debts of all nations—save heroic little Finland which defied the International Bankers and insisted on her right to remain honest by repaying her debts.

But, for our facts which are required for this particular phase of our financial story, we must rely on government sources and documents.

A SECRET bankers' meeting was held May 18, 1920, in Washington, D.C. Called The Orderly Deflation Committee of the American Bankers Association, the chief matter of business was the passage of a secret resolution providing for the "contraction of money and credits." The meeting was said to be a meeting of the American Bankers Association. Actually, however, it was called by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Advisory Council, and the Class A Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks.

Those attending that meeting were warned to hold the proceedings in sacred secrecy—or else. However, news did leak out; and a report was made to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Finly H. Gray. His description of the meeting of May 18, 1920, will be found in the *Congressional Record* of February 28, 1923, beginning on page 4858:

The manipulating financiers and bankers, the master minds of frenzied finance, were not

there, present and in person, but were pulling wires, directing and prompting their tools, puppets and catspaws from afar. Maybe these catspaws were not fully aware of the destruction they were bringing down upon their unsuspecting fellow men. The chairman of the meeting said:

"We all know that if the bankers in any community, large or small, were to clasp the screws on tight they could bring disaster upon the community which might spread to other communities."

A Mr. Smith was there and said. "Of course, contraction of money and credits would result in low prices and an easing up of business." These bankers knew the effect of the contraction of money and credit upon farm values and price levels. Another Mr. Smith was there, claiming to have secured the farmers' consent to reduce farm values and the price level and, assuming to speak from personal conversation directly with farmers said. "The farmers with whom I have talked are in thorough accord with it."

Now this Mr. Smith had probably met these farmers standing around on the streets of New York, wearing overalls and cowhide boots, carrying their forks and scoop shovels, and there he secured their con-

sent to reduce farm values and the price level.

Mr. John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, when this contraction of money was proposed, explained his efforts to stop the resolution being drawn. In relating his efforts to the late John A. Simpson, he said: "I told the other members of the board, Do you know that this will break lots of little country banks? They cold bloodedly answered me, They ought to break—there are too many of them. I then told them, Don't you know it's going to ruin lots of farmers, and they cold bloodedly replied to me, They ought to be ruined—they are getting so prosperous they will not work."

AND SO, the Federal Reserve Banks, under orders from the Federal Reserve Board and pursuant to the secret resolution of May 18, 1920 which had been indicated by the International Bankers, began to raise the rediscount rates from 2% to 5%, then to 7%, then to 8%, to 9%, and for some farm banks the rates went even higher. And the banks folded.

Simultaneous with this drastic increase in the rediscount rates, the Central Reserve Banks began unloading Govern-

ment bonds. This selling continued until the price of "Liberty" bonds had dropped to 80. (Older citizens who tried to get anything like the price they had paid for their Liberty bonds—which they had purchased in the spirit of patriotic aid to their government during a war emergency, and which they now must sell in order to live—will recall having to haggle and dicker in order to exchange their Liberty bonds for cash.)

NOW, THE RESERVE BANKS had brought this on by selling this bonds. But the "reserves" of the farm and community banks were—to a large extent—made up of these same bonds. And, when the value of the bonds decreased, so did the reserves of the small banks. Consequently, the smaller community and farm banks had to start calling in their local loans, and forcing local borrowers to pay up. This, in turn, forced the farmers to liquidate their agricultural products at whatever price they could get, in order to meet foreclosure threats. So, of course, almost in the twinkling of an eye, farm produce prices dropped to ruinous levels. In May, 1920, the United States Bureau

of Labor Statistics showed farm products at 244 (on basis of 100 in 1913.) By Jan. 1, 1921, the farm products index had dropped to 136. In eight months of manipulation, wheat had fallen from \$3.00 to \$1.60 per bushel; corn from \$1.50 to 35c.

But taxes and interest didn't drop, nor did the prices farmers had to pay for finished products. Based on the 1913 index, in May, 1921, farm products stood at 117; but clothing was at 181, fuel and lighting 194, lumber and building materials 202, house furnishings 262, etc. Thus, premeditatedly, the farmer was robbed of his purchasing power.

At the same time, rural and farm area banks could not loan money to farmers; such loans were "unsound," said Federal Reserve. Thus was rural money drained out of farm areas, and fed into New York City for speculative uses by the favorites of the International Bankers.

Through this Federal Reserve manipulation, a number of aims of the International Bankers were realized:

- (1) London still was international agricultural exchange headquarters, and London needed low agriculture prices

in order to regain her former status as a "creditor" nation;

(2) The entire economic fabric of the United States was undermined (but with the International Bankers still riding high in the saddle);

(3) America's farmers were ruined; the way was being paved for later enslavement through AAA;

(4) America was being "punished" for not going along with the International Bankers in accepting membership in the League of Nations and for not giving diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia (this dark day was postponed until FDR came to power and Baruch's New Deal plan enthroned.)

COMMENTING on this economic treason in 1935 Gertrude Coogan pointed out: ("Money Creators," pp. 63, 64, 65, 66)

The United States is a 95% self-contained country. Thirty-five million people are directly dependent upon agriculture for purchasing power, and twenty million additional citizens of small communities are indirectly dependent upon the prices of agricultural products for purchasing power. Destroying raw material prices, and forcing them down below the cost of production drained

all purchasing power of the agricultural sections, and made it impossible for those people to meet their obligations and be customers of the industrial world. This destructive policy was pursued intentionally. It was not an experiment . . . It was done to further cooperate with England—not the real English people, for honest English statesmen were very much opposed to England's deflating the Empire sufficiently to allow the pound sterling to be brought back to its former gold parity. They knew that the best interest of humanity should be paramount. But others sacrificed humanity in order to bring the price of an ounce of gold back to its former arbitrary price. This was done to deflate all raw material producing countries and enable the internationalists to foreclose on real property.

It is interesting to note that at the time of the agricultural collapse in the United States, some in charge of the destructive policies sent their paid agents out into the agricultural states to misinform and mislead the farmers. The purpose was to promote dissension and radicalism. Those who instigated these movements were the paid agents of the very ones who were responsible for placing the terrible economic pressure on farmers. The ob-

ject was to make American farmers lose faith in their own institutions and innocently become parties to the destruction of their own country. . . .

By mid-year 1921, all of the agricultural sections had been paralyzed. This undermining had been started and has been continued right down to the present time.

The necessary damage having been accomplished by July, 1921, now the Reserve Banks were ordered to reverse their policies. They began to buy Government bonds in the open market, and they lowered the rediscount rates. This aided the city banks, but rural and community banks still were not permitted to make loans to farmers.

THIS ARTIFICIAL situation flooded the big cities with investment and speculation capital; but left little in which to invest on the local market. So, the big spree in foreign bond buying began.

Again quoting Gertude Coogan in 1935:

We began to play a game for the benefit of the money lender in London. We were keeping our agricultural prices low, which was undermining all of our agricultural sections, and

we were making foreign loans in order to create foreign exchange for the benefit of England. We made loans to many countries of Europe and South America. Many of these loans were for fantastic purposes and the borrowers had no intention of ever paying them. To begin with, this country had no business making foreign loans, because we did not desire to control the people of any other country, and honestly operated governments never need foreign money to pay for domestic purchases.

Again, Europe already owed us many billions and was 'welching.' What could we possibly gain by increasing the already uncollectables?

". . . The internationalists had failed in their efforts to conquer the world through militarism. Now they would conquer it by destroying the financial fabric of every country. They deliberately set out to do that, and are continuing the process right down to the present moment.

In August of 1927 the American economy was so out of balance that one wonders how it kept from toppling over as long as it did. The country's agricultural sections were continuing to deteriorate because agricultural price levels

were deliberately kept below the cost of production. But industrial sections of the United States were booming; and the stock market was soaring to unheard of heights. Coogan wrote:

The strength of the stock market drew money here from all over the world. This caused a flow of gold from Europe to the United States greater than existed before. England had returned to the old gold value of the pound sterling (driven by the Rothschild controlled Bank of England and in face of the opposition of patriotic British statesmen who knew what the result would be.) So the Governor of the Bank of England, Montagu Norman came to New York and persuaded the Federal Reserve Board to agree to reduce the rediscount rate. This reduction of the rediscount rate—when every honest banker knew that it was done in direct opposition to what should have been done, as had been promised when the Federal Reserve Act was passed in 1913, was literally forced down the throats of the eleven Reserve Banks outside of New York City. It constituted a public scandal at the time, well remembered by every banker and many others who watch events and marvel at the audacity of the hidden few.

In August of 1927 . . . the Central Federal Reserve Banks were ordered to lower their rediscount rates and buy additional Government bonds. In other words, the steps were taken to increase the reserves of the city banks. City banks responded by increasing their promises-to-pay (loans). These loans went almost entirely to finance stock purchases. Loans were made on every common practice for corporations to issue rights to buy additional stocks, and for individuals exercising those rights to borrow the entire amount at their banks, using stock as collateral. In other words, banks were creating promises-to-pay and the funds thus created were flowing into the treasuries of corporations, there either to lie idle as deposit cash or to be used in building plants. Of course these loans were unsound.

This was the actual method of financing the terrific stock market speculation of 1928—29; it was not 'prosperity' as many supposed. The rural sections were being deliberately drained of their money by coercing country bankers into calling their local loans and purchasing very questionable domestic bonds and international loans. These orders came from the bank examiners acting under the authority of the United States Treasury which,

of course, was dominated by the Federal Reserve policies. Honest country bankers protested that their communities needed whatever funds existed, but they were told to either comply with the examiners' orders or get out of the banking business.

In response to the stimulation of bank loans (promises-to-pay) flowing into the stock market the price of securities rose higher and higher. Stocks of corporations which had very little property and whose earnings were small, sold at from 20 to 50 times their earnings. Conditions grew more dangerous and spectacular each day.

Thinking people knew that some day the bankers would begin to curtail their privately created money, loaned at interest—and when they did, the securities market would suffer a terrific crash. That crash would destroy billions of dollars' worth of then existing purchasing power; would cancel the credit money then in use,

and wreck countless individuals and businesses.

The newspapers and well publicized paid 'Economists' repeated deliberate falsehoods telling the people that America was in a 'new era.' We were assured eternally rising prices and all of the old measurements of stock values were out-of-date. The New York Stock Exchange was an Aladdin's lamp. The newspapers did everything possible to fan the flames and 16,000,000 people in the United States were active participants in the purchase and sale of securities.

THE INEVITABLE crash began on October 24, 1929, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Millions were ruined, America's great depression was to follow. But the International Bankers and their pals had made billions — and, the way was prepared for the New Deal.

From Don Bell Reports

Let Us Help You

How many news dealers did you have to visit to find this copy of AMERICAN MERCURY?

Send us the name and address of the local newsstand where you want to buy AMERICAN MERCURY. We shall make every effort to see that these stands receive issues regularly each month.

THE AMERICAN MERCURY, 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.

Sidewheeler Catastrophes

The fate of the Henry Clay and the Swallow

by F. Van Loon Ryder

THE MOST DISASTROUS catastrophe in the annals of Hudson River navigation concerns the *Henry Clay*, a smart passenger sidewheeler of the early 1850's. The *Clay* enjoyed matching her speed with any vessel on the river and it was while racing with her rival, the *Armenia*, that her brief career was brought to an end. Racing between these two vessels was of almost daily occurrence, each, of course, striving for the choicer landings.

The two sidewheelers left Albany on their scheduled run to New York at approximately seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 28, 1852. The *Clay* carried between 350 and 400 passengers and cast off first, the *Armenia* then slipping her lines in fast pursuit. For the first 25 miles or so the race appeared even, each of the ves-

sels passing up the landings at which the other had stopped. Near Dooper Rock at Athens, where the *Swallow* had met her tragic end seven years earlier, a sandbar divided the river and as the vessels entered the west channel the *Armenia* slowly gained on her opponent. But the *Clay* was not to be so easily passed. Sparks flew from her stacks as pine knots were fed to the furnaces and the increased vibrations and pounding of her engine alarmed some of the passengers. As the *Clay* came opposite to the *Armenia*, the pilot deliberately spun his wheel and caused the *Clay* to collide with her rival. This act of treachery stove in the woodwork of the *Armenia's* superstructure amidship and burst one of the steam pipes, making it necessary to let off steam and slow down. Short-

ly thereafter, having effected emergency repairs, she resumed the race.

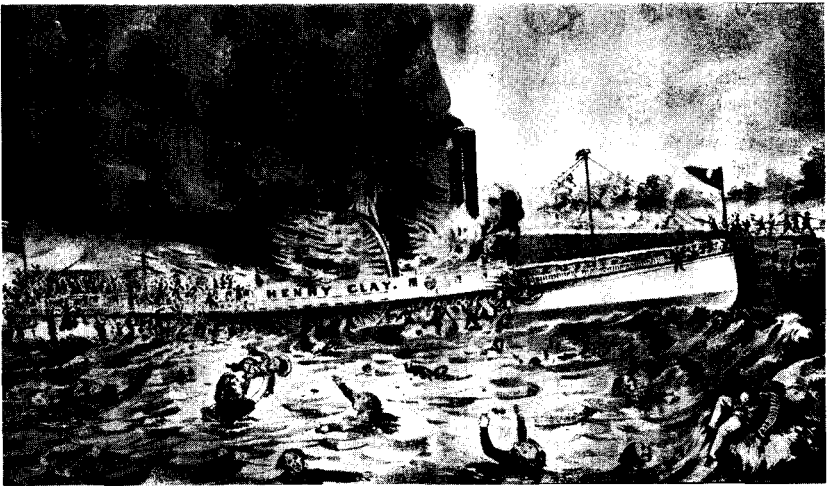
Soon the vessels were again running side by side so closely that it became necessary for the deck hands to use fenders to prevent further damage from collision. A few miles further down the river they again came in contact; not in a manner to do serious damage but with sufficient buffeting to further alarm the passengers. Finally, as they neared the narrow channel above Rhinecliff, still running nose to nose, pilot Jim Elmendorf, of the *Clay*, through some maniacal impulse, steered directly for the *Armenia's* bow. Unable to avoid the impact the *Armenia's* guards were crushed in and splintered woodwork littered her forward gangway. The vessel was forced toward shore and again had to reduce speed and effect temporary repairs.

Following this act of marine mayhem the *Clay* maintained the lead but, despite this advantage, the pounding of her engines under forced draft did not lessen. Sparks and cinders still flew from her stack. There were indignant protests from many of the passengers, now thoroughly alarmed, but the officers assured them there was no danger. Captain John Tall-

man had been ill in his cabin since leaving Albany and the vessel was virtually in command of Thomas Collyer, builder of the steamboat.

BY THIS TIME a number of ladies were in tears, running about the cabins as if sensing some dire and impending tragedy. Later one of the male passengers stated that at this precise time when passing under the main shaft near the decking, under which were the boilers, the heat was of such intensity that he was compelled to place a handkerchief over his face to avoid it.

It was 3:15 p.m. when smoke was first noticed issuing from the panel-work in the vicinity of the boiler room. Within a few moments the woodwork burst into flames and the fire spread so rapidly that the crew was unable to cope with it. It is now supposed that prior to this the blower, which had been in operation to increase the draft of the furnaces, forced open one of the furnace doors that had been insecurely closed and drove the flames against the nearby siding. Owing to the heated condition of this amidship section it quickly became a funeral pyre with roaring and surging flames. Access



Burning of the *Henry Clay* near Yonkers while on her trip from Albany to New York on Wednesday afternoon, July 28th, 1852. The rapid spread of the flames forced the passengers into the water. Mothers and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters were drowned together, whilst trying to save each other. Little children buffeted the waves in vain for a few moments and then sank to rise no more. Persons on board about 500 of which number nearly 100 are supposed to have perished.

—*Currier & Ives lithograph courtesy Mariner's Museum*

between the forward and after parts of the vessel was impossible. Realizing the futility of any attempt to extinguish the flames, the crew headed the doomed vessel to the nearest, or eastern shore, nearly a mile away, the river here being about two miles wide.

Unfortunately, when the shore was finally reached it was at a spot two miles below Yonkers Landing, near what is

now Riverdale, where the water was deep right up to the shoreline. The impact when the vessel struck was so great that the bow was forced high out of water, while the stern rapidly settled, leaving only the after part of the hurricane deck above water. The passengers at the bow lost no time in scrambling ashore, but those huddling aft were imprisoned by the flames which were still

raging, making an inferno of that part of the boat. Panic ensued. The terror-stricken men and women were forced to jump into the water and struggle for shore. Those who could not swim soon succumbed. The men who had escaped over the bow assisted ashore a large number of the terrified victims, and small boats quickly appeared and aided in the grim rescue work.

Captain Harry Barber, of the sidewheel towboat, *James Madison*, which was passing with a long tow of brick and ice barges, cut the tow adrift and hauled alongside the stricken vessel. He succeeded in picking up many of the struggling victims and was engaged in completing this rescue work when the *Armenia* hove in sight and saw her rival in a cloud of smoke and flame.

IN THIS DISASTER, as in all such tragic events, there were many acts of heroism as well as of cowardice. A small sloop containing four men appeared on the scene but, instead of rescuing the struggling victims, the men coolly proceeded to strip rings from the hands extended for help and looted wherever they could. Eventually two men boarded the pi-

rate craft and managed to throw the despicable crew overboard.

In less than 30 minutes the once proud sidewheeler was a smoldering hulk. For days, the shores in the vicinity of the ill-fated vessel were crowded with people seeking the bodies of their kinsmen. It was later estimated that 60 lives were lost in this catastrophe but, since no passenger list had been kept, the exact number or names of the victims could never be ascertained. Many of the casualties were prominent New Yorkers, including Marie Louisa Hawthorne, sister of the famous writer, and Jackson Downing, the renowned horticulturist.

By one of those unusual coincidences, Henry Clay, in whose honor the vessel had been named, died the day following the catastrophe.

There is much evidence that during this "Golden Age" of steamboating, owners frequently encouraged racing of their vessels. This was particularly true on the lucrative 150 mile run between New York and Albany, for it was realized the traveling public would patronize the fastest boat, providing accommodations were about equal. Consequently some captains became so fanatical in

their mania to attain and hold the speed record, with its accompanying prestige, that at times a complete disregard for human life was shown — as in the *Clay* disaster — which could hardly be termed an accident.

The destruction of the *Clay* was directly attributable to racing. The public was so aroused over this needless loss of lives that the New York Legislature was forced to pass a previously pigeonholed bill prohibiting the racing of steamboats on the Hudson. This law, giving teeth to the Steamboat Inspection Service, finally ended a proud and ruthless era of racing.

The Westchester County Court indicted the owner and officers of the *Clay* on charges of manslaughter. The trial occurred November 22, 1852, but a verdict of acquittal was rendered, despite the irrefutable evidence of criminal negligence.

S EVEN YEARS before, in April, 1845, a similar fate had overtaken the spirited steamboat, *Swallow*.

Under command of Captain A. H. Squires, the vessel left Albany on the stormy evening of April 7, 1845, at 6 P.M., on

her scheduled run to New York. She was followed by her rivals, the *Rochester* under Captain Crittenden and the *Express* under Captain Hitchcock. The sidewheelers were quite evenly matched in size and speed and each was considered the epitome of elegance, comfort, speed and safety in the river travel of their day. Truly these vessels were the forerunners of the great "Palace Steamers" that were to follow.

The *Swallow* and *Rochester* were known as "Hudson River Fliers" and racing between the two sidewheelers was an almost daily occurrence. In normal running either vessel would consume between 18 and 20 cords of wood from New York to Albany; but, when racing, the consumption would be from 23 to 25 cords — not counting pine lighter knots and tar!

For several seasons competition had been very keen, the fare finally dropping to 25 cents for the 150 mile trip. The *Swallow* was crowded with approximately 350 passengers on this fateful run, many of whom had unknowingly bought tickets to their death. It was a tempestuous night, unusually dark and cold for April; a heavy gale



Loss of the Steamboat *Swallow* while on her trip from Albany to New York on Monday evening, April 7th, 1845. When opposite Athens she struck a large rock, took fire, broke in two and sank. By which melancholy occurrence, it is supposed that nearly 40 lives were lost.

—Currier & Ives lithograph courtesy Mariner's Museum

was in progress, with snow squalls obscuring the landmarks familiar to rivermen.

After passing the Four Mile Point light and upon nearing the village of Athens, 26 miles below Albany, the Second Pilot, then at the wheel, became confused in his bearings as the vessel entered the Athens west channel. At this crucial moment First Pilot Burnett returned from his supper below and immediately saw that they were off course. However, before any correc-

tion could be made, there was a shattering and terrific crash as the steamboat struck Dooper Island head on.

The impact, heard over a mile away, was so great that the bow was forced up on the rocky island at an angle of 30 degrees. The back of the vessel then broke near the forward gangway, and the stern slowly began settling. Passengers who had retired for the night barely had time to leap from their berths before the water was upon them. The

boiler furnaces were almost immediately flooded and sheets of steam, mingled with smoke and flame, shot upward.

Although the fire spread rapidly it was only a few minutes before the flames were extinguished as the stern sank, only the hurricane deck remaining above water. Darkness again enveloped the tragic scene. A few of the passengers escaped to the bow and dropped to the ground. Most of the others were shrieking in terror and praying to be saved, greatly adding to the confusion and panic which followed. The water was dotted with people swimming and splashing around the vessel, unable in the darkness to make out the shore, only a few rods distant.

Those with cooler heads smashed in the large skylight above the after saloon, releasing many who were trapped below. Settees, deck chairs and anything buoyant were thrown to those struggling in the water. In a matter of minutes hundreds of people had rushed from the village and lined the shore. Large bonfires were built — weirdly lighting the scene — and small boats, manned by willing and heroic hands, put out from the shore rescuing many of the

victims who otherwise would have perished. Church bells in Athens — and across the river in Hudson — tolled and spread the alarm.

Shortly, amid this chaotic scene of desolation, the *Rochester* hove into view followed, only minutes later, by the *Express*. Under the skillful guidance of Captain Squires, Captains Crittenden and Hitchcock soon maneuvered their vessels alongside the ill-fated *Swallow*. With considerable danger to both crew and vessels, the *Rochester* succeeded in rescuing 94 victims; the *Express* saved 40. Within an hour the work of rescue was completed.

When the final tabulation was made it was ascertained with at least 40 lives were lost in this tragic accident. The exact number will never be known as no passenger records were kept.

MANY ACTS of heroism were shown that eventful night as well as the frailty of human nature. Among the incidents that appeared in the local papers was that of "a gentleman rushing up from the lower cabin with valise in hand while his wife, with a baby in her arms and another child by her

side, shrieked at him as he hurried away, never turning his head to view their fate — 'Husband! Husband! in God's name, drop your valise and save your wife and children!' A gentleman, although he had apparently lost everything except for the clothing on his back, did not make an effort for himself until he had secured the safety of that family."

The *Swallow* disaster caused much consternation and excitement not only along the river but in New York and Albany. Racing was generally conceded to be the most culpable factor in causing the tragedy. On the New York to Albany route in particular, rivalry among the steamboat companies and their captains ran high. For eight months of the year 95 percent of all travel between these cities was by steamboats. The railroads were still in a primitive stage of development and it was not until 1851 that the Hudson River Railroad was completed from New York to Albany. The steamboat companies did not own their own wharfs at the various landings and the first vessel to reach the waiting passengers secured the business. Realizing this, owners often preferred to overlooking rac-

ing, and in some cases, actually encouraged it. This fact, together with the lack of efficient steamboat inspection service, was indirectly the cause of many steamboat explosions and other forms of accidents.

THE FACT that in racing the *Swallow* had shown a speed of better than 15 miles per hour, together with the fact that she had left Albany at 6 P.M. and the accident occurred at 8:10 P.M., 25 miles down the river, leads one to conclude she had been intent upon maintaining the lead over her rivals, despite unfavorable weather conditions.

However, as the *Rochester* headed for New York, the 94 rescued passengers aboard drew up and signed a set of resolutions in which they not only exonerated Captain Squires and the crew of racing, but attributed the preservation of their lives to the Captain's presence of mind and skillful management during the trying scene. The Captain was further exculpated as follows: "That the *Swallow* at the time of the happening of the melancholy accident this evening, in the Athens channel, was running considerably below her usual

speed, it being very dark and the snow falling in such quantities as to render it very difficult for the pilot to discover the shore."

The *Swallow* was built by William Capes at Brooklyn in 1836 for Anthony Hoffman of New York City and others for operation on the New York-Albany run. The vessel had a gross tonnage of 426; length on deck 233 feet; molded beam 22 feet six inches; depth of hold eight feet six inches and draft of three feet nine inches. The West Point Foundry Company vertical beam engine had a 46 inch diameter cylinder with a piston stroke of ten feet. The paddlewheels were 24 feet in diameter and had a width of face of 11 feet and turned at 24 R.P.M. The two iron boilers were placed on the guards. After the first season of operation the vessel's length was increased to 256 feet and the cylinder diameter increased to 52 inches.

The *Swallow's* engine was salvaged and sold to the Burden's of South Troy. Ultimately it was installed in their steel mill where it rendered many more years of service. The wreck was then purchased by Ira Buckman who dismantled the remaining planking and

superstructure, including the main spiral staircase, which had escaped the flames. This material he ferried across the river and hauled by ox-team seven miles to the village of Valatia, on the Albany post road. Here he constructed a two story home which soon became known as "Swallow House." This home still stands today as one of the village showplaces, and a nostalgic reminder of a bygone era.

DOOPER ISLAND, in early times referred to as Noah's Brig, consisted of a rocky ledge about 60 feet long rising ten feet above high water. Originally a tide mill stood on the site and at the time of the *Swallow* tragedy, the ruins of an old dock were still in evidence. In 1875 the Knickerbocker Ice Company acquired ownership and blasted the rock away, building a dock in its place. A little known fact is that this was the only outcropping of rock in the river between four Mile Point and Gatskill — a distance of nine miles. Had the *Swallow* struck 50 feet above or below this point, she would have plowed harmlessly into mud flats.

*The current cry: "education
for an atomic age" should be*

EDUCATION FOR AN AGE OF REASON

by Ruth Ann Walker

NOWADAYS, education for an atomic age is the educator's rallying cry, and, to meet the age's needs they have dragged down all manner of science and mathematics textbooks from dusty bookshelves. Of course we all know, theoretically, that science and math will save the world.

The tendency to over-emphasize one branch of knowledge at the expense of others equally important is but a repetition of past mistakes. A frantic search for subject matter and method is nothing new. As the boundaries of the world expand, experimentation is imperative.

At the end of the nineteenth century, Charles Darwin published *Origin of Species*. It had a cataclysmic effect on thought, as did all of Darwin. According to him, the child in its em-

bryonic development rehearses the history of the race from a lower to a higher form of life. This biological theory is known as the recapitulation theory.

Herbart studied the educational implications of Darwin's idea and evolved an educational philosophy called the culture-epoch theory. Herbart contended that the child's emotional and mental powers also rehearsed the history of the race — a theory the school's whole curricula was radically changed to fit. One grade level got blocks of subject matter about the Age of the Cave Man. Another grade was taught all about the Age of Tools.

The child had to be a cave man the chosen year, whether he wanted to or not. He'd have to wait until the next year to be an Indian.

The culture-epoch theory was in its heyday when my own teaching experience began, in the third grade. Third graders, educators had decided, were at the right age to relive the experiences of the cave man. Consequently, on a sand-table in the front of the school-room we dug rock caves, we modeled skin-clad cave men and had them carry tiny rude stone axes. With this example constantly before them the children naturally took up heaving rocks. On the playground constant vigilance was necessary to suppress the stone-age man. He was exuberant in wielding clubs and used stone axes convincingly, too. Would it not have been better, I wonder, to include the cave man in a wider study of social progress?

The recapitulation theory has long since been disproved on several counts. Von Baer, an eminent scientist denied in 1866 that embryos of higher forms pass through the various animal forms: worms, fishes, amphibia, birds, mammals. And, according to Julian H. Stewart in *Theory of Cultural Change* the validity of all such nineteenth century schemes have proved "vulnerable in the face of archaeological and ethnographic research." Stewart states that cultural validity does

not stand up because "few concrete aspects of culture will appear among all groups of mankind in regular sequence."

And yet, remnants of the old culture-epoch theory remain. Most of us have been sufficiently brain-washed to believe that children must be savages in several rather well-defined phases, so that, in some localities, we have, not schools but blackboard jungles.

Rousseau lived and wrote in the eighteenth century. His theories of education, however, carried no great weight in the United States until the culture-epoch theory was in discard. Rousseau's cult of naturalism "has done more to change the spirit, purpose, and nature of educational practice than any other movement" according to Helen Wodehouse in her *Survey of the History of Education*.

NATURALISM, according to Rousseau, meant teaching according to the student's natural bent, as opposed to training that was artificial. Rousseau thought most of the methods used by education in his day were artificial. He did not believe in any formal training. He hated books, saying they came between the child and the real world. He did not

believe in rote memory, in habit formation or in teaching definite blocks of subject matter. Rousseau revolted against the use of authority and disapproved of punishments and rewards. Reasoning with a child, he claimed, was futile.

What, then, did Rousseau believe? He believed the child should be put into situations where learning would be natural. That is, learning would be incidental to play or to natural wonder and curiosity. This necessitated waiting until the child was ready to learn any given subject, a theory that became known in educational parlance as "readiness." Of course, this meant discarding, at any time, a set of block subject matter. It also discouraged the child from studying the accumulated culture of the race in favor of his learning from the world as he found it. As with many another educational theorist, Rousseau never did attempt to put any of his theories into practice. Then he would have discovered their weaknesses. As for his own children, he put them into foundling homes and gave them no further attention.

John Dewey, entirely in the thrall of modern philosophies, favored building teaching methods by experimentation. As be-

fore, educators were willing to trot docilely behind a cart filled with they knew not what, and so method was emphasized at the expense of subject matter. Educators of seeming intelligence told whole groups of teachers that they should center their attention on teaching the child to think, that facts were of little importance. Fortunately, most of the teachers perceived the obvious: that without facts it is impossible to think.

AT THE FLOOD TIDE of the progressive movement Robert M. Hutchins emerged. He was the bad boy of the educators, but he, too, built up a following.

Hutchins believed that every human being has fundamental needs and that the nature of the world does not change. In spite of scientific findings he believed education did not need to keep pace with every new scientific theory. "Education implies teaching," he said. "Teaching implies knowledge. Truth is everywhere the same. I do not overlook the possibility of difference . . . in detail, but the heart of any course will be the same in any time, in any place, under any political, so-

cial, or economic condition." That is, principles, truths, and natural laws remain the same. In this belief he referred to the classical learnings of the past that had lain neglected. He changed the curriculum at the University of Chicago and many schools reorganized their school programs around its classical model, especially St. Johns, in Maryland. All the many classical learnings in math, science, and the humanities were again put to use. The movement was too barren for education in general, but many of its facets were found too valuable to discard.

Using theories from many educational philosophies, the eclectic educators evolved a composite system popularly known as "progressive education." In this new scheme, learning was expected to evolve naturally, as Rousseau had suggested. This meant that arithmetic and reading in the old forms were unnatural for a child in the primary grades. Consequently, his skill in handling fundamental cultural tools was delayed. The teaching of phonics was completely discarded. This has resulted in a generation of atrocious spellers.

Since group education presupposes teaching children, not as individuals, but as groups, it

became an accepted method for the teacher to choose a central subject of interest, place associated objects that properly stimulated the child about the room and thus direct his interest to the subject matter you wished him to learn. In *avantgarde* schools even this method was considered heresy. They thought the child should initiate all subject matter. Hence the term "child centered school." But, whoever determined the subject, a block of subject matter was then centered about this "unit" of interest: arithmetic, history, geography, language, reading, spelling, and so on. No one dared suggest that it was natural for a child to be interested in more than one thing in a day, or even in a week. One group of teachers jokingly referred to the school where they taught as the "fish centered school."

THEN, "the whole child" became our burning concern. All aspects of the child's life were suddenly the teacher's grave responsibility — the teacher who had the child in her classroom six hours out of the 24 became a nurse, a doctor or what-have-you. Emotional problems took an undue amount of

her teaching time. One teacher I know resigned in the middle of a term because she was asked to council a parent about marital difficulties. How many other good teachers were lost during this difficult era nobody knows. Teachers became scarce. Young women entered other professions.

Education today is at the crossroads. Progressive education is generally discounted. Classical education is not generally accepted. We hear much about education for an atomic age, though. This is

something new for the educators to play with. What will they do with it? Will they repeat the mistake of discarding the useful learnings from the past in favor of centering their chief interest on a single, narrow aspect of our culture?

Thinking people must hope that "this, too, shall pass away"; that the wild chase after an "ism" to cure all the ills of society will be replaced by a firm belief in a culture that retains the best of the old philosophies and absorbs all that is good in the new.

Everybody's Problem

Crime costs this nation some \$22 billion a year—and "In the last 10 years something has happened to the American public that is worse than communism. A new kind of crime is sweeping the nation. People claim it's all right to be a little bit of a thief, to do a little wrong."

That indictment comes from a real authority—Juvenile Judge Gilliam of Denver. Naturally enough, he is particularly concerned about juvenile delinquency which, it is forecast, will double in the next 10 years. He says: "The belief seems to be 'Never get sore about anything. Don't fight the racketeer; you'd just get hurt.'"

"I ask boys why they stole, and they answered 'I didn't want to be a square.'"

"Can you imagine a great American who would say 'I didn't want to be chicken?'"

"Thomas Jefferson and George Washington were angry Americans."

What we are confronted with is a great and gnawing moral problem. To quote Judge Gilliam once more, "We'll have delinquency as long as we have people who don't care, sloppy homes, people who excuse wrong-doing, poorly-trained teachers, filthy magazines and violent television programs." And this problem is everybody's problem.—*Waterford (Calif.) News*

CREDIT RACKETEERS

by John Lines

Why does the NAACP keep silent about the 50,000 law suits brought by shopkeepers in Washington, D.C., each year against their poor Negro victims of extortion?

ON THE FLOOR of the United State Senate for two days, March 24 and March 25, 1959, Senator William Langer (on pages 4529 to 4536, and pages 4685 to 4689 of *The Congressional Record*) denounced what he called "credit racketeers" of Washington, D.C. Senator Langer said they are responsible for filing nearly 50,000 law suits a year for each of the past three years, 90 *per cent of them against poor Negroes living in the Washington, D. C. metropolitan area*. Most of the suits were brought by installment stores in the District of Columbia. One of these, Bernard and Bertha Goldberg, trading as Long's Clothiers, of 731 Seventh Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. filed in one year 1320 of those law suits. Leon Tashof, trading as New York Jewelry Company, six doors away, filed 1269 law

suits, while a third, the Hollywood Credit Clothing Company, across the street and down the next block, had its president, Herbert Kapiloff, admit under oath (page 4532) that his clothing firm had in one year brought 3882 law suits against creditors.

These credit firms sell merchandise to these poor people at about double its real value plus carrying charges, fees and interest, and when the purchaser falls behind in one payment, start law suits which bring to the attorneys almost as much in court costs as the unpaid balance of the bill. These lawyers secure garnishee attachments against the white employers of these unfortunate Negroes so that the creditor has his wages tied up, and not having money to support his family, either deserts his family, which the City Welfare Depart-

ment must then support, or sometimes turns to robbery or larceny to obtain money. Employers of these poor Negroes have been dragged into court in these garnishee actions, and fed to the teeth with losing time in court, simply fire the delinquent Negro debtor, who in many cases has to go on relief.

WHAT HAS THE NAACP, so zealous in getting Negroes on golflinks, in schools, into hotels, in "blockbusting" residential areas, done to help these Washington, D.C., colored people who really need help? Exactly nothing. As the credit

merchants are primarily responsible for this mess, and the NAACP uses some of the same lawyers, the NAACP would be committing financial suicide if it did anything that would show the exploitation of colored people while it is posing as the Negro's great and good friend.

And the A.D.A. and the Civil Liberties Union gliberal lawyers are so busy getting other people in hot water they just can't mess around helping the Negroes who need help. These outfits, each with a selected legal staff, need contributions from "credit racketeers." Why is Eleanor Roosevelt silent?

Alcoholics Not So Anonymous

The United States is producing alcoholics at the rate of more than 1,200 a day — over fifty an hour, around the clock! This startling assertion was made by Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, Chairman of the Department of Clinical Sciences University of Illinois at the fourth annual Institute of Scientific Studies for Prevention of Alcoholism held at American University in Washington D.C.

"Alcoholism," said Dr. Ivy, "is now number three health problem from the standpoint of incidence, lives lost and people disabled." He said that it ranks immediately behind heart disease and cancer in these respects.

Other sobering statistics he presented: The life expectancy of alcoholics is twenty years less than the national average . . . Over 8-million Americans are affected by alcoholism, with 5-million of these outright alcoholics and the remaining 3-million "pre-alcoholic problem drinkers."

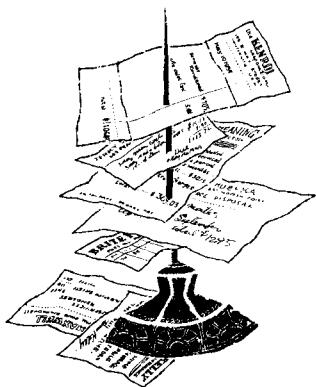
Some 350-thousand alcoholics die each year — with an average life span of 51 years (compared with about 70 years for non-drinkers)!

—*National Voice*

It will pay you to know the laws of your state

IF
YOU
BUY
ON
CREDIT

by E. Van Keele



DO YOU KNOW the law of your state on time purchases? Is the consumer who buys on credit protected at all? If so, how? What are credit service charges, revolving credit plans?

These are questions of importance to you and their answers can mean money in your pocket—or money in the pockets of others. If you do not know the answers, and do not try to learn them, you may be cheating yourself. New Yorkers can get the answers by writing State Banking Dept., 270 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., and requesting a booklet, "Protection for Instalment Buyers in New York State."

New York State became the first to protect consumers in practically all kinds of time sales when the Retail Instal-

ment Sales law was signed by the governor in April, 1957. A law covering the instalment buying of automobiles had been passed in 1956. The 1957 law protects consumers buying on time other goods, such as furniture, jewelry, repairs, and department store merchandise sold under revolving credit plans.

For the first time a limit was placed on credit service charges. The limits are \$10 a year per \$100 for the first \$500 and \$8 per \$100 for any excess. In the past, you may have paid annual charges two, three or five times this rate. If your state does not have such a law, you now may be paying an excessive credit service charge.

The New York law defines and limits revolving credit plans. It requires all charges to

be clearly itemized. Where there is a contract, the buyer must be given a copy; he has the right to prepay his account at any time and get credit for unearned charges. The contract may not be taken signed in blank. Fine print is prohibited: no more type too fine to read easily; it must be printed in at least 8-point type.

Think back to that last large purchase you made. Look at your contract. Does it conform to all these rules for your protection? What rate per \$100 per year are you paying as a service charge? Is it clearly stated in type that you can read easily? Do you understand fully all the terms? How much more are you paying for credit than you would have paid for the same item if you had paid cash?

If you have a charge account on which a service charge is assessed monthly on the unpaid balance, check carefully to see how much you are paying for this arrangement in excess of the price of the items bought.

Is it more than the convenience of the account is worth to you?

IF YOU ARE notified that your contract has been turned over to a finance company, and you have a complaint about the merchandise or the contract, immediately notify the finance company in writing. You may lose some rights if your complaint does not reach the finance company within ten days.

In New York, if you think that the Retail Instalment Sales Law has been violated in your case, you can write or visit the nearest office of the Sales Finance Division, State Banking Department. Offices are in New York City, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

There are 26 to 30 states with similar laws but no two exactly alike. Information on your state laws affecting instalment or credit buying can be found in a summary published by American Finance Conference, 176 W. Adams St., Chicago.

When You Change Your Address

Notify the Subscription Department of the AMERICAN MERCURY, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y., 45 days in advance, including your old address as printed on the magazine wrapper, as well as your new address.

The "Gravy Train": 1860

The political plum seeker, traveling with little luggage and lots of schemes, swarms Abe Lincoln

by Melvin L. Hayes

PERSONS PERFORMING yeoman service for their political parties this year have not changed much from their ancestors of 100 years ago. They eye the patronage plums as wistfully as ever.

In 1861, as Abe Lincoln's prospects for election by the young Republican Party increased, his home town of Springfield, Illinois, became a mecca for office-seekers. Hotels thrived caring for the many optimists who arrived with little baggage and lots of schemes. The *New York Herald* put it mildly:

This handsome little prairie town, with its quiet look of a New England village, its half-dozen churches sending their white spires high up into the clear blue sky, and its snug homes half hidden from view in the thick foliage with which they are surrounded, appears

to possess at this time a special interest in the eyes of the politicians.

Apparently, crowding the public feed trough was an obsession with many folk. The *Bangor* (Maine) *Daily Union* declared there were so many Republican candidates for federal office in that city that no one was left to sign petitions. With tongue-in-cheek, the *Republican Farmer* of Bridgeport, Connecticut, called attention to the "disinterested patriotism" of office-seekers and declared such loyalty surely wouldn't be allowed to go unrewarded.

At the time the Republican party, which had never been fed nationally, was rapaciously hungry. According to the *Columbian Weekly Register* of New Haven, Connecticut, Wide-Awakes in Troy, New York, carried axes to symbolize the Republicans had "axes to grind."

The *Springfield* (Massachusetts) *Daily Republican* backed the great offensive of office-seekers:

The good old rule, the simple
plan
That they should keep, who
have the power,
And they should get who can.

Plenty of persons continued to try to "get," even though Lincoln asserted that "I have promised nothing, high or low, and will not."

SOME NIMBLE-TONGUED men attempted to talk their way into office via the stump circuit. At intervals they found it necessary to return to GHQ. "What can all these long-winded but empty headed orators have to say to Old Abe?" asked the *New York Herald*. It added:

If these gentlemen do not get an opportunity of serving their country for the next four years, in positions where there is little work and much pay, you may depend upon it that it will not be for want of blowing their own trumpets. Nor from any modesty in magnifying their own achievements.

Some office-seekers an-

nounced their own positions well before the election and told whom they intended to hire and fire.

A satire on these was prepared for *Vanity Fair* by staff writer Artemus Ward, pen name for Charles F. Browne, former editor of the *Cleveland Weekly Plain Dealer*:

Two fat office-seekers from Wisconsin, in endevoren to crawl between Old Abe's legs for the purpuss of applyin for the tollgateship at Milwauky, upset the President-eleck ad he would have gone sprawlin into the fire-place if I hadn't caught him in these arms. But I hadn't more than stood him up strate, before another cum crashin down the chimney, his head stricken me vilently agin the inards and prostratin my volooptuous form onto the floor. "Mr. Linkin," shouted the infatooated being, "my papers is signed by every clergyman in our town, and likewise the schoolmaster. I workt hard for the ticket; I toiled night and day! The patrit should be rewarded."

"Virtoo," said I, gittin up, brushin the dust from my eyes, and holdin the infatooated man by the coat collar, "Virtoo, sir, is its own reward. Look at me!" He did look at me, and qualed be 4 my gase. "The fact is," I cintinued, lookin

around upon the hungry crowd, "there is scarcely a offise for every ile lamp carrid round during this campane. What air you here for? Can't you give Abe a minit's peace? Go hime. Stand not upon the order of your goin, but go to onct. Ef in five minits from this time," sez I, pullin out my new sixteen dollar huntin casedwatch, and brandishin it before their eyes, "ef in five minits fum this time a single sole of you remains on these here premises I will go out to my cage near by, and let my Boy constructor loosel & if he gits amung you, you'll think Old solferino has cum again and no mistakel" You ought to have seen them scamper, Mr. Fair. They run orf as tho Satun hissself was arter them with a red hot ten pronged pitchfork. In five minutes, the premises was clear.

Feathering nests was not the office seekers' only motive. The *Coos Republican* of Lancaster, New Hampshire, speculated that "the knife will be put to the throats of the miserable band of traitors now filling the Federal offices, and their hides will be nailed to the wall like wood-chuck skins on a country barn door in bean time."

In November, 1860, Lincoln was swept into office winning over the Northern Democrats'

Stephan A. Douglas; the Southern Democrats' John Breckinridge; and the Constitutional Union's John Bell. He arrived in Washington, D.C., early the morning of February 23. Within a few hours the Willard Hotel was crowded with office-seekers "on the anxious benches." Everyone from the proprietor to the servants was button-holed. "When will Old Abe be ready to greet his interested friends?" everyone demanded.

MANY A VISITOR to Washington had coat pockets bulging with petitions for office. Getting them signed must have been an engrossing pastime in 1861. A resourceful Troy, New York, fellow, according to the *Washington Evening Star*, offered to furnish signatures at \$1 a hundred. "That chap," the *Star* said, "is wanted in Washington City. Let him come on post haste."

One Bostonian assured Lincoln he didn't come looking for an office, but to *see* him. "Then, sir," Lincoln was quoted as remarking, "you are a rare man."

Someone observed that the Washington crowd was almost identical with the one that had

collected in Chicago in May for the National Republican Convention. The *Daily Chicago Post* commenting that the President-elect must have been astonished by the vast numbers of "old friends" who flocked to the Nation's capital to give him a helping hand, added that Lincoln probably didn't realize he had practiced law with so many lawyers, or served in the legislature with so many legislators, or split rails with so many rail-splitters.

Before the inauguration, Lincoln himself, commenting about the many office-seekers from Illinois at a time when the Union was in danger of disintegration, observed that it was not pleasant to know so many of his friends were "applying for rooms in one end of the building while the other end was on fire." Lincoln's natural come - one - and - all tendencies had to be tempered. Thus at Willard's the situation was hardly a "walk-right-in" affair. Many a man who had hoped for a plush position spent days in the District of Columbia without once being permitted to "bask in the sunshine" of Lincoln's presence, said the *Washington Evening Star*.

"What are these Republican

job-hunters saying?" asked the *Washington Confederation*, "Father Abraham, have mercy upon us, for lo, these many years have we been waiting to be comforted, but were not." A clergyman chose as his text, "Where the body is, there will the eagles be gathered together." And the *Lynn (Massachusetts) Weekly Reporter* declared office-seekers were swarming in Washington "like flies around a molasses hog's-head."

OFFICE-SEEKERS were a powerful rugged set, and as hungry as wolves," the *Washington State and Union* contended. "'They smelleth the prey afar off, and prance to the door of the tabernacle.' If they ask for bread, will he give them a stone?" The *Washington Confederation* announced:

Long, lank, hungry-looking Republican office-seekers from the North are already here, prowling around the Departments, smelling out the fat places, seeing which will suit them best. . . . It is said these creatures will, social-like, dwell in communities and live on bran-bread, saw-dust, soup, and cheap tea.

Cracked the *Baltimore American*, "these office-seekers are eager to serve their country by grabbing a share of the loaves and fishes." The *Washington National Intelligencer*, saw the "hungry set of cormorants," faced with but one problem: deciding which one of the important posts would require the least work and pay the largest salary. Smirked one eastern newspaper, "These rail-splitting Westerners carrying axes to grind will at least become civilized while in cultured Washington."

Soon after the inauguration the *Daily Illinois State Journal* announced that the nearly 3,000 applications for office which Lincoln had received while still in Springfield had been filed with various departments in Washington. The *Washington States and Union* sketched the scene:

Every avenue, passage, corridor, and room, to which there is the least chance of access, is crowded and jammed with every species of manhood and halfmanhood that can be described among the conglomerated mass of office-seekers which infest our city at the present time.

The green'uns, the sharpers, the tricksters, the business men,

the anti-business men, the loafers, the gamblers the long-limbed, slab-sided, whittling Yankee, the puffy merchant, the squatty Dutchman, the finely proportioned dandy, and the poor and wretched deformity; the man who voted for Lincoln and the man who would have voted for him if circumstances hadn't prevented; the man without whose efforts 'Old Abe' could never have been elected. . .

Lincoln reiterated that he had made promises to no one. However, the *Weekly Illinois State Journal* indicated that the Wide-Awakes "who passed the torch and raised the cheer" would not be forgotten; that they certainly would have preference over the "drones and leeches." Lincoln, the item continued, did not suspect campaign supporters as a group of mercenary motives and he was eager "to reciprocate substantially to the best of his ability their timely and patriotic efforts."

LINCOLN, however, probably did not have a completely free hand in choosing officials for some top positions. His convention manager, David Davis, had made certain cabinet commitments, apparently without

Lincoln's express approval. At any rate, Cabinet-making was a top-priority task. Here's the way the Republican market for cabinet members looked to the *Washington States and Union* before the election:

Chase has an upward tendency; Blair firm, but at a fair valuation; Cameron, steady, but quiet; Seward firm, but active; Bates steady; Weed in good request; Etheridge unsaleable; Washburne, movements light; Clemens, slow; Davis, dull; Bilmer, below par; Sherman, won't go off; Greeley, buoyant; Lincoln, much sought after; and Judd, fluctuating.

The winners? William H. Seward, New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, Pennsyl-

vania, Secretary of War; Edward P. Bates, Missouri, Attorney General (these four had competed with Lincoln for the Presidential nomination at Chicago); also Gideon Welles, Connecticut, Secretary of Navy; Caleb Smith, Indiana, Secretary of Interior; and Montgomery Blair, Maryland, Postmaster General.

Horace Greeley, according to one newspaper, also captured a cabinet appointment. Greeley, in Washington in the "capacity of mischief maker, was made Secretary of the Exterior."

The famous editor was not the only one left out in the cold. For there were many thousand more office-seekers than there were offices. But the queue for the 1864 public trough probably started forming immediately.

Brainwashing Children

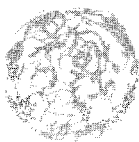
A journalist friend recently happened to be watching "Children's Hour" on BBC television and found himself faced with what he regarded, as a bit of subtle and unscrupulous propaganda. First, an apparently harmless film about chess—in which Black won—was shown. This was followed immediately by a talk about Africa by Commander Stephen King-Hall. The closing words of the film's commentator and the opening words of King-Hall were: "The White empire has fallen to the sacrificial tactics of the Black. The greedy White queen has paid the penalty for her wayward wanderings." (End of film). "So White lost the game, did she? It makes one think of what is happening in Africa." AUSTIN BROOKS

ON FRIDAY, January 2, 1959, the Soviet Union announced that it had successfully launched a rocket toward the moon. The Russians claimed that this rocket, dubbed "Lunik," subsequently went into orbit around the sun.

This was a monumental triumph of propaganda. In one shattering blow, it wiped out the effects on world opinion of three great American achievements: The two Pioneer rockets that had nosed farther into space than anything previously made by man, and the delicately instrumental Atlas satellite that had opened a new era of long-distance communications. The world was agog. U. S. scientists writhed in chagrin and admiration. President Eisenhower himself, in a heroic show of sportsmanship, offered the Kremlin his genuine congratulations.

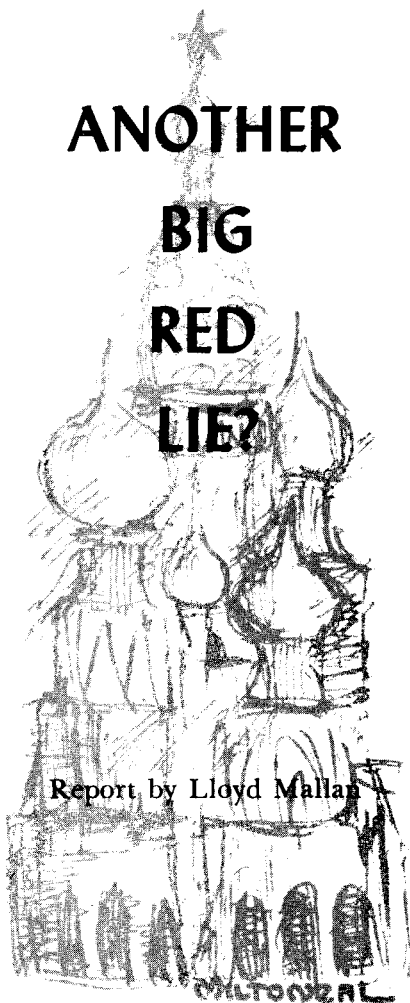
As for me, I was stunned. I was faced with a clear-cut choice between two fantastic propositions. Neither seemed acceptable, but somehow I had to choose. The first proposition was that something was wrong with me, that in some unfathomable way I had been led into a colossal error of judgment. The second pro-

From the *Congressional Record*



ANOTHER BIG RED LIE?

Report by Lloyd Mallon



position was, simply, that the Russian moon rocket did not exist.

A few months before, I had traveled 14,000 miles through Russia on a scientific reporting expedition. I had talked to 24 of the top Soviet scientists — far more, I am told, than any other Western journalist has ever been lucky enough to reach. I had seen major Soviet universities, research centers, observatories. Seemingly eager to have me take home a glowing report of their progress, the Russians had proudly shown me the cream of their technological achievements. I had looked and listened carefully. I had formed conclusions, tested them and retested them.

And I had come out of Russia with the dead, flat certainty that the United States was immeasurably far ahead in space technology — that, for one thing, Russia had no effective intercontinental ballistic missile; and that, for another, the United States would beat Russia to the moon without half trying.

But here I stood on the evening of January 2, Russia's epic announcement ringing loudly and mockingly in my ears. But I couldn't make it add up. Everything I'd seen

and heard in Russia argued against the alleged fact of Lunik. The scientific community which I had studied in that enigmatic land was not capable — simply not capable — of producing any such thing.

It was a hard concept to grasp, both intellectually and emotionally. But this was it: The Russians did not fire a rocket past the moon on January 2, 1959. If they fired anything, it failed to reach the distances achieved by the U. S. Pioneers. The Lunik, in short, was a coolly insolent, magnificent, international hoax.

I went to Washington, talked with military men and intelligence officers in the Pentagon. I visited Project Space Track, the Air Force installation in Massachusetts that collects and correlates tracking data from all over the free world. I telephoned major tracking stations. I talked with scientists.

Not one of them would make the flat statement that he had heard a signal from Lunik. Officially, the United States was acknowledging the existence of Lunik. Unofficially and privately, doubt was beginning to seep into some clever minds.

SLOWLY this doubt emerged into the open. Puzzled little essays began to appear in

newspapers. Syndicated columnist, Fulton Lewis, Jr., wrote on January 21 that intelligence sources were questioning Russia's veracity. An editor of the magazine, *Electronic News*, ran an exhaustive probe of the affair through correspondents around the world, ended convinced that no Lunik exists. He couldn't print his conviction, however; his publisher feared repercussions, ordered merely another vaguely puzzled essay.

THESE MEN are on the trail of the big Red lie, but unfortunately they must piece the story together from shadows on this side of the Iron Curtain. There is no chance of getting any useful leads inside Russia, for the Kremlin is now undoubtedly on guard to protect its lie.

I was lucky enough, though, to get the story before Lunik. I saw Russia and talked to Russian scientists at a time when there was no Lunik hoax to protect. In my notes and pictures and tape recordings there is, I submit, solid evidence that no such sun-orbiting rocket — and no effective Russian ICBM — could or does exist.

I arrived in Russia in January 1958.* In my luggage were

letters to top Soviet scientists from their counterparts in U.S. science — men such as physicist Dr. S. Fred Singer, of the University of Maryland, the man who first seriously proposed an earth satellite and showed that the idea was feasible. These letters asked the Russians to cooperate with me, identified me as a trained scientific observer and author of scientific books, and stated my mission as that of bringing home an objective and, presumably, flattering report on the state of Soviet science.

The whole idea of this mission sat well with the Russians, for they are politically committed to brag. To a huge extent, the success of communism depends on the success of communist propaganda in winning the world's admiration. From Premier Khrushchev down to the lowliest newspaper hack, Russians lose no opportunity to tell the world of their every achievement. I fitted into this effort very nicely. Here I was: an American science journalist, all starry eyed, eager to add my voice to the admiring chorus. I really was. As I entered Russia that spring, I was fully prepared to be overwhelmed by an impression of tremendous technological progress.

I let the Russians know this, and they welcomed me. I have no other explanation for the fact that I was allowed to talk with so many key scientists, to see so much of what previously had been obscured. American news correspondents whom I met in Moscow gaped in disbelief when I showed them the list of Russians I planned to interview. They told me that they rarely, if ever, get to see a Soviet scientist of any note. Most of their science news is spooned out to them by Soviet press bureaus.

It isn't very hard to guess why: these are hard-digging reporters, and the Kremlin fears them. I, on the other hand, was billed as a man so full of awe and admiration that I'd swallow whatever was handed me.

Intourist, the Soviet Government travel bureau, assigned my interpreter and guide. The first man I wanted to see was Prof. Leonid Sedov, head of the Permanent Interdepartment Commission on Interplanetary Communications (i. e., space travel) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. As overall boss of the Russian space program, Sedov had two things that I needed badly: (1) the locations and phone numbers of other important scientists,

and (2) the power to help me, or not help me, get in touch with them. There are no phone books available to the public in Russia, and it is very, very hard to track down key men without help. Hard? Impossible.

Sedov, a big man with thick rimless glasses, was as obliging as a salesman with a hot prospect. I asked if I could look in on key research projects. Of course I could. Could I interview people working in the space program? Certainly. Could I photograph rockets? Sure thing. I handed him a list of the top men I hoped to visit. Would he tell me where these people were and smooth the way for me to see them? He nodded amicably, jotting reminders to himself in a notebook. It could all be arranged. No problem.

OBVIOUSLY, then, the Russians intended to show me things, send me reeling back to my hotel dazzled by scenes of mighty rockets and pioneering experiments. Mentally, I shrugged. It was an acceptable bargain. If they wanted to put on a show for me, I'd give it honest reviews when I got home. But almost as soon as the curtain went up, I sensed that something was wrong.

ONE OF MY KEY interviews was with a man who, as far as I know, had never before talked with a Western reporter: Prof. Gleb Chebotarev, director of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Leningrad. Chebotarev is one of Russia's top mathematical astronomers. In the months before I'd come to Russia, he had been widely touted in the Soviet press as the head of Project Boomerang, a planned effort to send a rocket around the moon. According to these reports, Project Boomerang was well along; the Russian moon rocket would be launched quite soon. Chebotarev was a bespectacled, amiable, middle-aged man; he looked the way astronomers look in the movies. I asked him how close his project was to its goal.

He shrugged. "I cannot say," he said. "I have not yet been approached by the engineers."

Trying not to look startled, I asked: "At any rate, your project is being seriously considered for future use?"

"Right now this is only theoretical work."

"You mean to say that no engineers have read your calculations and at least commented on them?"

Chebotarev smiled. "If they have, they have not let me

know. I do not think they believe in my sanity."

It was a shock. All along, I'd pictured the Boomerang project as a missile center alive with busy men, designs being drawn, components arriving, maybe a launching pad being made ready. Instead, it turned out to be a middle-aged professor in an ivory tower. The propagandists had grabbed a little weed of fact, held a magnifying glass up to it and made it look like a tall tree.

I was badly shaken, but I tried to hide it. I went on with more questions. Before coming to talk with Chebotarev, I'd read over some newspaper clippings on him, and I now remembered a fragment from *the New York Times*. *The Times* was quoting from a Moscow news story on Boomerang: "The increase of a rocket's speed from the 18,000 m.p.h. already achieved (by the sputniks) to 25,000 m.p.h. so that it can escape the earth's gravitational pull is 'perfectly possible at the present stage of technical development.'"

I asked Chebotarev about the problem of speed. Said he: "It will be a very great jump from 8 to 11 kilometers a second. *I do not know when it will be possible for them to do it.*"

Another shock. I sat there and looked at Chebotarev, trying to figure it out. He wasn't lying to me. Why should he? When the whole communist propaganda machine was bragging raucously about the coming moon shot?

NEXT, I went to Moscow's Polytechnic Museum, the most important scientific show-place in Russia. In a special room devoted to progress in electronics, I found a computer that U. S. scientists would not have been very proud of even back in 1952. This was the Polytechnic Museum, an institution designed for showing off. Could I assume this backward machine was an example of Russia's best?

The thing that impressed me most at the museum was something that wasn't there: miniaturization. In space flight, where every ounce of weight counts, you must build microscopically small. You must have tiny sensing devices, a tiny computer, tiny navigation and control equipment. Without such miniaturized innards, the U. S. Atlas missile, for instance, would not be able to guide itself through space and land on a target 6,000 miles away. That's controlled space flight,

necessary either for an ICBM or a trip to the moon.

At the museum, where the pride of Soviet science is displayed, I saw no evidence of miniaturization. The smallest vacuum tubes on display were bulky compared to what's turned out in the United States, Germany, England and Japan. The Russians are known to make transistors, tiny gadgets that can do the work of big vacuum tubes in certain uses, but none were on display. From this and from subsequent reading and looking, I got the impression that Russians don't consider miniaturization an important kind of progress.

They admire bigness. Premier Khrushchev is fond of referring to the U. S. Vanguard satellite as the "Grapefruit-nik." He alludes to the greater size of the sputniks. What he doesn't say is that the Vanguard space-ball is evidence of a much moresophisticated technology, a much firmer mastery of miniaturization. The Vanguard was guided into an orbit so stable that it'll be up there for a good two centuries. Sputniks I and II had remarkably unstable orbits, indicating that they weren't guided but merely thrown almost haphazardly into space.

In fact, Dr. I. M. Levitt, director of the Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, took the sputniks' faulty orbits alone as evidence that the Kremlin has no ICBM, no really accurate guidance system.

The sputniks are big. Could the reason be that Russian engineers don't know how to build electronic equipment small? U. S. scientists have grumbled that Russia hasn't published much data collected by the sputniks. Could it be that there is no data — no fine enough instruments aboard to collect it? Even the instruments that are aboard seem inferior. The monster Sputnik III's signals have always been so weak that only the most sensitive receiving equipment can detect them. Tiny Vanguard, less than a thousandth as big, comes in loud and clear.

I CAME OUT of the museum with my head spinning. The whole progress of world affairs in the past ten years had been shaped, to a big extent by the belief that Russia was developing ICBM's, fearsome weapons that could break up New York and San Francisco and Detroit in one colossal attack. Were these terrifying

things nothing, after all, but figments of somebody's imagination?

No, I told myself. You're going too far on too little evidence. Surely before long, they'll show you some instruments that'll knock your eye out.

I went to see Alla Massevich, Vice President of the Astronomical Council of the Academy of Sciences. She heads Russia's optical tracking network. A Red newspaper had said that sputniks and Lunik were tracked by "specially built scientific stations equipped with a great number of radio technical and optical instruments." This is a field in which I have real interest and knowledge and I was anxious to talk to this celebrated woman astrophysicist. Accurate tracking is a must. You need to know exactly how your spacecraft behave in flight in order to improve them. And for accurate tracking, you need extremely fine, superfast cameras, radio-telescopes, and other very precise equipment.

Alla Massevich took me up on the roof of the Sternberg Astronomical Institute.

"We have 25 tracking stations like this at universities and observatories all across Russia," she told me, proudly.

The major piece of equipment was an ordinary Red air force aerial reconnaissance camera, adapted for its new spacetrack job. It was of World War II vintage. Sure, it was a good, serviceable camera — but if you tried to sell it at Cape Canaveral, they'd laugh at you. In fact, Edmund Scientific Co. of Barrington, N. J., will sell you a war-surplus American aerial camera of the same type for under \$80.00.

I asked Alla Mashevich whether Russia's other tracking stations had the same equipment. She said they had. All of them? Yes. Later in my trip, I verified this by visits to the key optical teaching stations. I also talked to a scientist who was starting to develop more accurate space-tracking cameras. But his project had hardly got off the ground.

IT WAS ALL very hard to believe. The whole thing had the air of a last minute scramble to throw a tracking network together with whatever equipment happened to be lying around loose. In the United States, scientists had planned ahead. The Navy had gone to Perkin-Elmer Corp. more than a year before

the first satellites were due to be launched, and had ordered special tracking cameras built at a cost of some \$100,000 each. These cameras were not just set up wherever universities and observatories chanced to be, but were very carefully spotted across the Northern and Southern Hemispheres for the best possible tracking effectiveness.

Well, I thought, maybe the Russians depend on radio and radar more than optical tracking. I asked Dr. Mashevich about this. Said she: "We have amateur radio enthusiasts all over Russia. They collect this information for us."

I pressed her further on the point, later asked other scientists about it. Crazy as it seemed, that is the way it was, this huge, science-minded nation depended on hams to keep track of the satellites' signals. The United States welcomes hams' tracking reports, but there are not enough for the precise measurements demanded by an advanced space technology. In the American space program, official, professionally manned radio tracking posts are located at carefully picked spots on the map.

I remembered something about the sputniks. Instead of broadcasting on the high

frequency bands originally agreed on by International Geophysical Year scientists, the Russian moons came in on low frequencies — the frequencies allotted by world-wide convention to hams. This surprised and puzzled the West. Maybe, I now thought, the reason was simply that Russia didn't have enough of the more critical, harder-to-build high frequency equipment. Maybe Russia had to depend on ham receivers because nothing else was available.

I also remembered something else. Some three months after Sputnik I was launched, the Russians lost track of it. An official announcement from Moscow said that it had burned to nothing in the atmosphere. This revealed much about the precision of Russian tracking equipment. Eight days later, astronomers at Ohio State University's Radio Observatory were still tracking the fragment of Sputnik I that remained in orbit.

MY WHOLE concept of Russia was turning upside-down, and it turned a little more with each scientist I questioned. I went to see Prof. Alexander Mikhailov, director of the Pulkovo Observatory at

Leningrad. A big front-page story in the *Moscow News* had startled Western astronomers with this statement:

The biggest telescope in the world, with a 6-meter (236-inch) diameter reflector, is being built in the Soviet Union. The designing of such an astronomical instrument is a very complex technical problem * * * It took 10 years to build a similar telescope with a 5-meter reflector in the United States * * *. The new instrument will help astronomers in their observations of artificial satellites and interplanetary rockets which may soon fly around the moon, to Venus and Mars.

That's a whopping big statement. In one blow, it (1) sneers at the present world's largest (200-inch) 'scope, at Mount Palomar, California; (2) establishes Russia as a nation with superb technical skills; and (3) hints at an ambitious space program. I was eager to hear more about this new giant telescope. I asked Mikhailov for details.

"That telescope will take ten or 15 years to make," he said, "The construction has not yet begun."

I asked him for details on the design. There weren't any. "It is not yet decided what kind of mount it will have," Mik-

hailov said. "We do not know yet where it will be installed."

In other words, *the telescope that was "being built" hadn't even been designed!* About all that had happened, apparently, was that somebody had decided it would be nice to have such a telescope some day.

This was how the big Red lie was built, I reflected. It was cumulative; each lie supported a complex of others. Having believed other Russian exaggerations about their technical progress, the West was ready to believe the giant telescope story. And, believing that, it now stood ready to swallow still more.

I tried to get an interview with Prof. Viktor Zhdanov, Russia's Deputy Commissioner of Public Health. He had been quoted in the Soviet press as a space physiologist. He was said to be studying problems of human survival as these might be posed by viruses in space during interplanetary flight. He turned me down. "I do not have connections in these fields," he said.

I had a long session with Professors Yury Pobedonostev and Kiril Stanyukovich, both key scientists in the Soviet space program. One topic I had on my mind was inertial navigation, an important tech-

nique used in guiding U. S. rockets and missiles. I was fairly sure by now that Russia had not mastered the technique, for it requires a miniature computer and other kinds of high-grade electronic engineering. But I asked anyway. I was right.

"Some work in this field has been done," Stanyukovich told me. "But it is all theoretical so far."

I TURNED to another topic. The Soviet press had made much of Russia's intensive program to send men up in satellites and out to the moon. I asked about pressure suits, the kind that would be used by men in outer space.

Said Pobedonostev: "We will develop such suits when we need them."

Here it was again: the apparent unwillingness or inability of Russian space officials to plan ahead. In the United States, pressure suits are the subject of elaborate and determined research, and have been for a good 15 years. Both the Air Force and the Navy have already developed operational pressure suits.

I asked: "Are you working toward manned space flights?"

"Yes," said Pobedonostev.

"Then you must have rocket-powered aircraft?"

"We have jets."

"No — I mean pure rocket-powered aircraft such as the American Bell X-1 series."

"We do not believe in such aircraft."

I stared. The rocket plane, capable of climbing over the top layers of atmosphere, is an essential experimental tool for manned space flight. It trains pilots in the art of flying through a vacuum, gives space physiologists priceless information on medical problems involved. It's the forerunner of the true spaceship, the logical stepping stone to inter-planetary travel. I pointed this out.

"Such flying," said Sanyukovich, "is much too risky."

I asked what Russia was doing about space medicine, in that case.

"We make use of dogs," Pobedonostev replied. "The dogs will lead to the time when we can use men. One cannot know where he is going until he gets there."

"But if you don't know where you're going until you get there," I pointed out, "then you must take risks. You claimed rocket aircraft are too risky, but aren't such risks necessary for achieving space flight?"

Sanyukovich suddenly exploded with anger. He and Pobedonostev held a heated argument in Russian. Obviously, I'd touched a tender spot. Despite all the bragging, Soviet Russia was a long, long way from landing a man on the moon. Matter of fact, there seemed to be no organized, long-range program at all for any such purpose.

BIT BY BIT, my picture of the Russian space and missile program was fitting together. The program, it turned out, was more noise than reality. It was a superb example of the propagandist's art.

I went on probing. I dropped in on *Znaniye-Sila*, the science magazine. Among the photographs that the editor proudly pulled out of his files for me was one of a radar-optical camera. It had a caption subtly leading the reader to believe the instrument was of Russian make. I knew better. I'd helped take the photo myself four years before, at the White Sands Proving Ground in New Mexico.

Academician Sedov, who had promised me the world when I started out, now seemed to have changed his mind. He'd disappeared, leaving me to

shift for myself. I was getting nervous. More than once, I thought I was being spied upon — and whether it was just nerves or the real thing, it was enough to worry me seriously. I was also worried about my photographs and film, my tape recordings, my notes. I began to think of ways to get them out of there safely.

It was time to go home. The film and tapes were a real problem. By Soviet law, I was supposed to submit them to the Government for review before taking them out of the country. But if I did so, I felt, I'd be unlikely ever to see them again.

I PUT the tapes, photos, and film on the bottom of a large suitcase, surrounded them with socks, covered them with a layer of shirts. On top of the shirts I put a row of scientific and technical books that had been autographed for me by their authors — big men like Pobedonostev and Chebotarev.

I walked up to the baggage inspector at the Moscow Airport and handed him the hot suitcase first. Then I held my breath.

He lifted the lid. A frown crossed his face when he saw

the books' titles — all severely technical. Brows knit, he picked up one of the books, flipped through it. He looked at me, then back at the book. He seemed to be wondering whether it was all right to allow such books out of the country. It was, of course, but now I'd made him suspicious and alert.

Finally he saw the flyleaf and the autograph. His eyes widened. He looked at the other books' flyleaves. His hand wandered over the layer of shirts. He was going to lift them up. I thought: I'm finished.

Then he pushed the suitcase at me. I'd made it.

In West Germany, I was questioned by U. S. intelligence agents about what I'd seen. Eventually I got home. The American picture of Russia hadn't changed much since I'd left. There was still fright in the air. Russia was dangerous, they said. Russia claimed to have inter-continental missiles that could cripple America in one crushing blow. Russia would soon have armed satellites and a base on the moon. Russia would control space and all earth beneath.

This wasn't the Russia I knew.

The Russia I knew was not

capable of designing or building an effective intercontinental missile — or, indeed, any long-range rocket that would know where it was going before it got there. This Russia was a good 20 years behind the United States in space technology. It had little more hope of controlling space than did the Principality of Monaco. If it was ever foolhardy enough to start a war, the Strategic Air Command would destroy it as a nation in one week.

THEN the Soviet Union announced Lunik. You may imagine how it hit me. Only by the incredible freak of luck could a Russian rocket have turned in any such performance. A moon shot predicates the existence of highly sophisticated computers, clever miniaturization, precise tracking, fine guidance, high-grade electronics. These things were not available to the scientists who allegedly built Lunik. A moon shot must also be planned very carefully in advance. No such plan existed when I was in Russia half a year before. One lonely professor was mulling over the idea. No one else seemed actively interested. Lunik had to be a hoax. I was almost certain of it. I started

to check around. By the time I finished, I was 100 percent certain.

The first new clue I got came, paradoxically, from a phone call that didn't go through. The Lunik announcement reached the United States on a Friday evening. On Saturday I placed a call to Ohio State's Radio Observatory to find out whether any signals had actually been heard from Lunik. The switchboard operator told me that the astronomers had closed shop for the New Year's holiday weekend.

Sure, I thought. If I wanted to perpetrate a space hoax, when would I do it? Over a holiday weekend, when the western world was relaxed.

On Monday, the Kremlin announced that Lunik's radio transmitters had gone dead as it passed the moon and headed into an orbit around the sun. Thus, all contact with the rocket — and all hope of proving or disproving its existence — was thenceforth and forever lost. Convenient. A little too convenient, perhaps. Two months later the successful U. S. space probe, Pioneer IV, kept transmitting useful data on three channels until it was almost half a million miles away

When I finally got in touch

with the Ohio State people and and other tracking stations, a provocative new fact came to light: nobody, absolutely nobody, had received a signal that he could identify with certainty as coming from Lunik.

The Russians claimed that, on their receivers, signals were coming in clear as bells on all four of Lunik's announced radio frequencies. No one else had any luck, although trackers throughout the world had picked up Sputnik, U. S. satellites and moon probes — including, later, Pioneer IV. The huge radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, England, which later followed out beyond 400,000 miles, and which detects radio impulses from galaxies thousands of trillions of miles away, scanned the skies for 18 hours without finding a trace of Lunik. Prof. Bernard Lovell, Jodrell Bank's director, was quoted by the *New York Daily News* in March as speculating that "the whole story may have been a Russian propaganda hoax."

OTHER TRACKERS around the world had doubts, too. Drs. Nakada and Takeuchi, top Japanese tracking scientists who had caught signals from

all other space vehicles, detected nothing from Lunik. "We have to rely on the Russians' claims," they told *Asstronautics*, official publication of the American Rocket Society. "We cannot acknowledge the existence of the rocket on the basis of our own findings."

According to George Grammer, official of the American Radio Relay League, the search for Lunik was "a complete negative as far as we're concerned." The ARRL has 90,000 members throughout the world, and hundreds of them reported picking up each United States and Russian satellite. But only one report came in on Lunik. The ARRL is now sure the signals described in this report came from Sputnik III.

I checked with military and intelligence men to find out what they thought. They were wary; I sensed that they wanted to keep their doubts to themselves. But the doubts were real. One Pentagon general told me: "Yes, it could have been a hoax. There's at least one other case where we know they were doing the same things." He wouldn't elaborate. There was a good deal of embarrassment in the air. Another general smiled

enigmatically. "Even if I knew," he said, "I wouldn't tell you." I guessed that he knew.

THE EMBARRASSMENT *seemed to stem partly from the fact that President Eisenhower had publicly congratulated the Russians.* He'd look silly, the feeling ran, if he now had to retract his words. But still the doubts piled up in secret. I was amused to notice that it took weeks for any of this to leak into the newspapers. On January 21, Fulton Lewis, Jr., wrote in his column: "Allen Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, reported ruefully to a secret session of Senators and Representatives that all evidence indicates the missile never went beyond the general vicinity of the moon, if, indeed, it got that far." Shortly afterward, the Defense Department slammed a security lid on all information about Lunik, and the papers lapsed into silence on the subject.

But the doubts and puzzlement continued. I talked with John T. Mengel, director of the Tracking and Guidance Section of Project Vanguard. He told me that, theoretically the skin temperature of a rocket or other body in sunlight

should grow hotter as it moves away from the earth. Thus, the Lunik on its sun-bathed way to the moon should have reported considerably higher temperatures than does the Vanguard satellite, which never goes farther from the earth than 2,460 miles. But the people who invented Lunik apparently didn't know about this. An early report from Tass, the Soviet news agency, boasted that Lunik was 130,000 miles from the earth and stated that its skin temperature was 59 degrees to 68 degrees Fahrenheit. In months when the Vanguard is in sunlight all the way around its orbit, its skin temperature goes up near 150 degrees.

To bolster their lie, the Russians released what they said was a photograph of Lunik before launching. At least two things about the picture made it suspect. First, it was very crudely and very heavily retouched—as much a painting as a photograph. Second, the transmitting antenna system depicted could not possibly have broadcast clearly from outer space on Lunik's announced wavelengths. According to Prof. Thomas A. Benham of Haverford College, well-known expert in radio-physics, the Russians would

have needed a receiving antenna system several acres broad to catch any signals at all — let alone the loud, clear ones they claim to receive — from such a rig.

The Kremlin also published what it said was a photograph of a sodium flare released by Lunik at a point 62,000 miles out from earth. The photo, allegedly, was taken by the Alma Ata Observatory in Soviet Asia.

It wasn't very convincing. It showed a great big nondescript white blob on a starless black background. There was no grain in the photo, so it wasn't an enlargement.

I'd visited the Alma Ata Observatory, and I know that the biggest telescope there is 500 millimeters in diameter. Even if Lunik's flare was a mile across, it would have appeared to this telescope as a mere dot of light from 62,000 miles away.

ONLY ONE non-Russian observer thought he saw Lunik's flare. This was a Scottish cameraman, who snapped a picture of a cigar-shaped patch of light in the sky over Edinburgh. If it was 62,000 miles away, it would have had

to be at least a thousand miles across to appear that big to the camera's naked eye. Scientists, examining the picture, concluded that what the Scotsman saw was really the result of a temperature inversion — a mirage-like reflection of light from the city below.

Yet despite all these inconsistencies and improbabilities, the U. S. man-in-the-street believed in Lunik — just as he has believed other parts of the big Red lie. Americans in general are gullible when it comes to Soviet stories; no boast from that big, mysterious nation seems too fantastic to be true. The lie is self-supporting.

Occasionally, you hear a voice beseeching everybody to calm down. Late in January, for instance, Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated flatly that the Kremlin's boast about having operational ICBM's is just that — a boast. Said Twining: "There's nothing to it."

But most Americans fear Russia. It is easy to fear something you don't understand; and to most Westerners, Russians are a strange, paradoxical people. They don't think or act like us.

We tend to think that, because the Russians can blast an earth satellite into orbit, they must also be able to guide a rocket to the moon or a missile to a U.S. city. It just isn't so. It is also hard for Americans to understand how anybody could have the sheer nerve to lie on so huge a scale. To the Russians, it comes easy. The lie, the hoax occurs all through their history.

For instance, every school-boy who has studied Russia knows of the famous hoax that was perpetrated on Catherine the Great in 1787. When she visited what is now the Ukraine in that year, the governor general of the region, Grigori Potemkin, was worried over what might happen to him if Tsarina found out how poverty-stricken the area had become under his administration.

To fool her, he had the wretched hovels along the river route daubed with bright new paint. Collapsed roofs were covered with painted cardboard. The hordes of ragged poor were ordered to stay indoors out of sight. The blighted landscape was even brightened with cardboard trees.

That's what Russians are like. Today, they're hoaxers not only by temperament, but also by political decree. Make no mistake, the Communists in control of Russia are without morality as we know it. They gibe at democratic nations for their honesty. As written by Lenin the father of the Russian revolution:

We repudiate all morality taken apart from human society and classes. We say that it is a deception, a fraud, a befogging of the minds of the workers and peasants in the interests of the landlord and capitalists.

We say that our morality is entirely subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.

What Lenin meant was that if lying was useful to communism, then it was moral. To those in the Kremlin today, lying is not only useful; it is a foundation stone of power.

Next time the Kremlin announces a new space triumph, consider carefully whether the triumph is real — or whether the Russians are merely, once again, practicing the gospel that Lenin preached.

U.S. Senator Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) caused the above to be inserted in the permanent record of the United States Congress. The Report abbreviates the sensational book, *Russia and the Big Red Lie*.

POSTAGE STAMP MOON

by Gene K. Shepherd

THE ONLY THING that exceeds Communist Russia's promotion of big lies is the world's gullible acceptance of them as truth. Over a year ago, Dr. I M. Levitt, director of Fels Planetarium in Philadelphia, produced a *theoretical* map of the hidden side of the moon. Russia's photographing rocket, Lunik III, was reported to have "verified to an *amazing* degree" Dr. Levitt's drawing. Communist Hungary, commemorating the first Red Lunik rocket firing of January 2, 1959, had released in March, 1959, a postage stamp bearing that date. The stamp was listed in United States mid-summer catalogues. D. D. Hatfield, a Pasadena engineer, studied the space scene depicted on the postage stamp. A Russian rocket was pictured circling a tiny moon. A very small earth in the distance showed Russia uppermost. Mr. Hatfield enlarged the moon several times and made an amazing discovery. He stated that "the postage stamp designed in January shows a moon with precisely the same major features as those on the official photographs released in October."

The October 4th firing which produced the "photographs" of the hidden side of the moon (that matched a theoretical drawing made nine months earlier and had "precisely the same major features" as the moon pictured on a communist postage stamp issued six months before the moon shot took place), was witnessed only by communists. No evidence has ever been offered the Free World to back this Red boast except these photographs.

A similar hoax occurred last January, when Russia demanded the clearing of a large area in the Pacific Ocean for their firing of a "7,762 mile ICBM." According to Russian reports, the ICBM traveled 7,762 miles and landed less than 1¼ miles from the target. Experts state that Russian radar equipment has an approximate range of 1,200 miles. Yet, they succeeded in "tracking" their ICBM more than six times that distance. The U. S. with excellent radar equipment all over the Pacific area, was unable to pick up anything. No Western observer has ever even seen a Russian ICBM but we have seen "photographs." These show a 75-foot-long missile which Lt. Gen. James Gavin, retired Chief of Army research and development, testifying before a U. S. Senate committee, stated was a made-over V-2 rocket capable of a maximum range of 350 miles.

RED PLOT AGAINST GERMANY

Communist hate-fiction, reported as objective fact, stirred ugly memories as the West prepared for the Summit

by Richard Roche

IN RECENT MONTHS one European nation, above all others, has been the object of almost continuous publicity on the political plane — most of it defamatory or, at the least, highly uncomplimentary.

Germany, the nation in question, in the recent past deserved the censure of the world. The Germans themselves will be the first to admit that. They are not so ready to admit, however, that the West German Federal Republic should be the rightful target of such propaganda as has been levelled against it of late.

Between the aggressive militarism of the Hitler era and the democratic, peace-loving regime of Dr. Adenauer there is absolutely no comparison. "The Germany of today is not the Germany of yesterday," says David Ben-Gurion, Premier of Israel. His view is worthy of attention.

That there are grounds for the German's annoyance is understandable. One recalls the torrent of anti-German criticism that met the appearance of anti-Semitic slogans in Cologne, the charges of wartime atrocities made against a Bonn Minister, and news of German-Spanish talks on supply bases.

On each occasion the virulence of anti-German press reports was noteworthy. The worst offenders were British and communist papers.

The frequency with which "incidents" followed each other also was noteworthy and pointed to the possibility that not all of them were fortuitous. Evidence that the whole series was part of a communist plot to defame the German Republic has been produced by Bonn Parliamentarians. They seek to show that the inspiration, if not elements, of the campaign emanated from Moscow.

IN THEIR MONTHLY bulletin, *German News*, of February last, the parliamentarians, members of the *Bundestag* and of the *landtags*, stated:

. . . Communist efforts to defame the German Federal Republic have increased considerably. . . . There are more people in the United States of America, in Britain, France, Belgium, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India and many other countries of the world falling for communist inspired propaganda than children believing in fairy tales. . . . From year to year and from month to month this propaganda varies . . . the final aim of World Communism remains the same.

The report lists the communists' steps in their "war" on Germany:

At one time the leaders of World Communism apparently believed that the German people could be persuaded to betray their allies, to turn away from the West and to join forces with the Soviets. This period was generally referred to as "efforts to broaden the basis of National Bolshevism." Nationalism was to be aroused in Western Germany, for it would have invariably gone hand in hand with anti-Ameri-

can outbursts. . . . Since this method failed, communists went about trying to isolate Western Germany from the Western allies by defaming the German Federal Republic as being a strong-hold of revived Nazism.

The report states that the following were singled out for particular attention by the communists: the Bonn Government and administration; the West German Armed Forces; the German expellees; West German judges, and all persons opposing communism.

An article in the Czech Communist newspaper, *Jihoceska Pravda*, early in 1959, bears out these allegations:

In Germany the military-police regime has killed the worker's right of freedom. . . . The Nazi Generals have introduced universal compulsory military service. . . . And who makes that regime that steals, hoodwinks and incites revenge? All this is done by a mere 150 multi-millionaires and 800 Hitler war judges on whose hands the blood has not yet dried.

All through 1959, similar attacks on West German institutions and personalities continued. Rarely, however, did the communists find the ear of

world public opinion. This changed after the press throughout the world started reporting the anti-Semitic incidents in Germany in December. "Communist propaganda," states the *German News* report, "switched over to 'full speed ahead.' "

Pravda, Radio Prague and communist papers referred to the "fascist campaign" in the West. "Fascist provocations in Western Germany are encouraged in their activity by the fact that there are former Nazis occupying posts in the Adenauer government," said Radio Prague on January 2. "The culprits of the anti-Semitic acts are residing in Bonn," said the communist *Deutschlandsender*, January 4.

INVESTIGATIONS carried out by the Bonn Government subsequently discovered that the vital beginnings of the Swastika-scrawling and the slogan-painting campaign were fomented by men with connections in communist East Germany. Two-thirds of the incidents was the work of rowdies and drunks.

A report in *Newsweek* at the time confirmed the growing suspicion that Moscow had a hand in the swastika scrawlings. It said:

This comes from a ranking

Soviet official now visiting here: Red party leaders from Western Europe, meeting in Rome last December with satellite colleagues, hatched the outbreak of Swastika-smearing and anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany.

Yet, before confirmation could be gleaned or even before Bonn could launch its investigation, newspapers in the United States, Britain and France scrambled to attack the revival of Nazism in West Germany, charging that international fascism was staging a come-back and warning that the Federal Republic must be viewed with suspicion. One prefers to believe that these organs of public propaganda did not realize they were aiding the communists in their campaign to defame Germany.

Communist propaganda, up to this, had undisguisedly used the anti-Semitic incidents to prove that atomic weapons in the hands of West Germany were a danger to world peace; that West Germany was ruled by Nazis, revengists and militarists and that Bonn justice was helping former Nazis. A perusal of British, French and American papers at the time of the Swastika-scrawlings reveals a sinister sameness in the pattern of abuse. In their eagerness to

find sensation and readiness to discover in Germany a suitable whipping-boy these papers, unwittingly it is hoped, played almost as vital a part in the campaign against Germany as did the press and radio of the communists, themselves.

IN A SPECIAL report on communist propaganda directed against German expellees, their leaders and organizations, Bonn parliamentarians in early 1959 wrote in *German News*:

Ever since communism became an effective political force, its leaders made it clear that the end always justified the means. Today the free nations of Western Europe are faced with a huge offensive of Soviet psychological warfare. It has become obvious that the only valid criterion for the judgment of the propaganda is not its degree of objective truth, but its efficiency.

Just how effective communist propaganda has been can be seen upon reflecting that a few anti-Semitic slogans in Cologne started a chain-reaction of similar scrawlings in other parts of the world. The communist-inspired slogans found ready ears in the Western world. As *German News* put it:

Reaction, namely in Britain, shows that this propaganda is about to reap its fruits. There, a large section of the press and several members of parliament are warning of the "dangers of German re-armament," reporting about the "revival of Nazism in West Germany" and demanding recognition for the so-called German Democratic Republic. Has communism really won a decisive round?

Yet even while the score in round one remained to be totted up, a second phase in the campaign to defame West Germany was already opening. Known targets of communist propaganda, under heavy fire from Moscow, East Berlin, Prague and Warsaw, are the Bonn administration and individual members of the government.

The communist-run Committee for German Unity in East Berlin published two reports, *Who Rules Bonn?* and *We accuse*. The former sought to prove that Bonn was ruled by a clique of former Nazis, multimillionaires and "Hitler war judges." The latter lists, among 800 war criminals, two Ministers in Bonn, 181 state attorneys and 22 land judges.

About the same time the Czech Communist paper, *Jiho-*

ceska Pravda, concentrated its attack on German officers, judges and state attorneys and two Bonn Ministers.

These broad attacks have crystallized into specific assaults on Professor Theodor Oberlaender, Minister for Refugees at Bonn; Herr Globke, Secretary of State in Adenauer's Chancellory; Dr. Schroeder, Minister of the Interior in West Germany; and Herr Reinefarth, a Lord Mayor in Land Schleswig Holstein.

PAPERS in the U.S., Britain and France have been unduly swift to pick up these attacks and give them publicity. A few demanded the resignation of Prof. Oberlaender, whose retort—that in doing so he would be doing a *great* favor to the communists—*places* these demands in their proper perspective. The attacks on Prof. Oberlaender were renewed and on May 4, after the ruling Christian Democrats had voted a special Bundestag investigative Committee to examine Oberlaender's Nazi past Chancellor Adenauer accepted his resignation.

A third incident was to play into communist hands almost as advantageously. This was the controversy about German

bases in Spain. The truth of the matter was lost in a welter of propaganda. Germany made preliminary soundings about the possibility of depots in Spain — as well as in other countries. But Germany did so with the approval of America, Britain and France.

Sebastian Haffner, the *Observer's* Correspondent in Berlin wrote:

What has happened now, in the German view, is that some highly selective part results of inter-allied military deliberations have suddenly been leaked in a sensational manner, thereby incidentally divulging important military secrets; and that they have subsequently been embellished with fantastic and vague additions and insinuations in the Press—particularly in Britain. . . . All this has undoubtedly made a deep impression in Germany. The Germans think they know the source of the leak, and they have their own ideas about the intentions behind it.

Competent authorities are agreed that the leakage and the manner in which it has been treated in the press have done considerable damage to Western relations in general and to Anglo-German relations in particular.

Not only that, but it gave the communists another excuse to belabor the already much-maligned German Republic. Moscow was quick to see in this German move another "threat to world peace." Anything that tends to accentuate differences in the Western camp or aggravate existing disagreements, no matter how trivial, is grist to the communist mill. They did not overlook the talks between Germany and Spain. Result: another round to the communists. The question remains: who threw the fight away, and why?

UNLIKE the cases of the anti-Semitic incidents and the "Nazis in Bonn" scare, this was one development that could hardly be laid at the feet of the communists. Yet, the fact that

they were the only ones to gain from it suggests that, in some devious way, they or their tools in the West were involved.

There is hardly any need to explain why this further incident constituted another communist victory. Before the Summit meeting Khrushchev and his henchmen used the German card at every opportunity to wring concessions from the West. Failing, Khrushchev resolutely destroyed the Summit with his U-2 spy plane histrionics. This bluff served mostly to solidify the NATO Western powers against him. But the subject of "German fascism, militarism, revengism and the danger of a surprise attack with nuclear weapons by the Hitler generals" will remain part and parcel of all communist speech-making.

ANNIVERSARY of a Horrible Event

Fifteen years ago during the severe winter of 1945 one of the most tragic mass migrations in world history took place. Two million East Germans lost their lives attempting to flee from the oncoming Red Army. The weather was icy, the temperature was below zero. Most of the old people and infants froze to death on the way-side while other hundreds and thousands were mowed down by Russian planes, bombs and tanks. Those who did not flee were the victims of killing orgies and rape. Other hundreds and thousands were deported as 'living death' slaves to the Soviet Union never to be heard from again. Thousands upon thousands were burned alive or drowned in the Elbe River in a desperate attempt to escape the fire bombs. The financial loss to these people surpassed sixty billion dollars. Of the 53 million people who now live in West Germany, 12 million are refugees from Soviet terror.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its *publication a duty.* —MADAME DE STAEL

DO YOU KNOW?

- ◆ 'Tis better to be alone than in bad company.
- ◆ Since 1776, millions have died to prevent the destruction of these United States. Are we to twiddle our thumbs and permit it now, because it is being done in the name of peace?
- ◆ Our enemy is not Communism per se. Our enemy is any form of centralism. For freedom cannot exist where all the powers to rule are concentrated in a central authority. It makes no difference whether that central authority be vested in Moscow, Washington, or in the United Nations building. When those powers reserved to the people and the states are transferred to any central authority anywhere, on that day freedom ceases to live.
- ◆ In 1960 the U.S. population had increased to 34 times its total in 1800. In 1960 the number of employees of the Federal Government had increased to 16,000 times its total in 1800.
- ◆ John Noble, in his book, "I Was A Slave in Russia," reports there are 28,000,000 people in prison slave labor camps in the Soviet Union, "coexisting."
- ◆ Israel is the only country in the Near East that officially recognizes the Communist Party and seats its successful candidates in high public office.
- ◆ The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces, as public enemies, all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes.
- ◆ Uncle Sam, back in 1913, was content to collect a mere \$67

per minute from individual and corporation incomes. Now, he's grabbing \$128,500 in that same 60 seconds. Of your work day, Uncle Sam snatches two hours and sixteen minutes of an average day's labor.

- ♦ The encouraged gambling spirit is to be compared with a "Habit forming drug."
- ♦ Two "arranged" World Wars have increased the war debts of Europe 30 fold and have left our heretofore practically debt-free United States with a war debt of \$750 billion.
- ♦ The world gives a man an alternative — he can stand up and be counted or lie down and be counted out.
- ♦ The U.N. spawns treaties, covenants and conventions which could undermine the Constitution and subvert the sovereignty of the United States.
- ♦ We and we alone, as citizens, are entrusted with the obligation to safeguard our most priceless possession — freedom. When we again fulfill our obligation, this crippled freedom of ours will be restored to its full creative vigor. Communism, with its many names, will perish in the burning light of the truth.
- ♦ The lack of wealth is easily repaired, but the poverty of the soul is irreparable.
- ♦ One person with a belief is equal to a force of ninety-nine who have only interests.
- ♦ Money is used by the Usurocracy for much more than just making money. It is used as an instrument of policy, to force the Usurocracy's own ideas for a World Order through the policies of the various political and pressure groups.
- ♦ Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore, get wisdom and, with all thy getting, get understanding.
- ♦ When people fail to resist tyranny and usurpation, they only await the grave diggers' final act.

The Stars and Stripes

by Alan A. Brown

THOUSANDS OF HOMES throughout the country fly U.S. flags which have “flown over the Capitol” in Washington. The owners got them from their Congressmen who for years have been honoring such requests. The legislators used to send flags that were worn and tattered from weeks of flying. But somewhere in the 1930’s a Congressman, who was too impatient to wait for for one of the regular flags to wear out, had a Capitol policeman go through the ceremony of raising and lowering a flag on the Capitol flagpole. This flag “flown over the Capitol” was then sent to the eager constituent. Since then this has been the practice; more than 1,000 flags a year are handled in this manner.

Annin & Co., one of America’s largest and oldest flag-makers, tells of a woman who came into the store, pricked her finger with a pin, and demanded that the company make her a Confederate flag with the red exactly the color

of her blood! The demand — which was filled — was made by Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the Confederate president.

The American Red Cross had to revise its 1948 fundraising campaign poster because the design violated the Flag Code. It showed three flags on a lamppost — two Red Cross flags inclined to the right and a U.S. flag inclined toward the left. It is improper to have a U.S. flag flying left; this is the sinister or “cowardly” direction.

For many years the flag was shown in many different proportions, some had seven-pointed stars, some had vertical stripes. It wasn’t until 1912 — at which time there were 66 different sizes and shapes of flags in use by various branches of the Federal government — that President Taft standardized the proportions of the flag and its elements.

The largest flag made was 60x90 feet — 5400 square feet — for display from the George

Washington bridge between New York and New Jersey.

WHEN Americans fought under the UN flag in Korea the status of the U.S. flag vs. the UN flag had to be established. Which took precedence? Congress settled the question by passing a bill affirming that no flag shall be "in a position of superior prominence or honor . . . to the flag of the U.S. at any place within the U.S. or any territory or possession thereof" except at the UN building in New York City where the UN flag is in a "position of superior prominence."

The flag Code enacted by Congress is not a law; it does not provide a penalty for those who ignore it. However, the

Criminal Codes of all states provide penalties for misuse of the flag. These range from 30 days to five years in jail, and/or fines of \$10 to \$1,000 for each offense.

The shield of the U.S. gives almost everyone trouble, although you've seen it countless times on silver coins and dollar bills. It has seven white stripes and six red stripes (the flag has seven red and six white.) On the shield the stripes are perpendicular, and the blue field has no stars. Even Mrs. Coolidge fell in error. She once crocheted a quilt for the Lincoln room of the White House, working in the design nine shields, none of which were correct. They had five, seven and nine red stripes, but none with the correct six.

America

Samuel Francis Smith Henry Carey

1. My coun-try 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib - er - ty, Of thee I sing; Land where my
 2. My na-tive country thee, Land of the no-ble free, Thy name I love; I love thy
 3. Let mu-sic swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song; Let mortal
 4. Our fa-ther's God to thee, Au-thor of lib - er - ty, To Thee we sing; Long may our

fathers died, Land of the pilgrim's pride, From ev'ry mountain side, Let freedom ring.
 rocks and rills, Thy sons are temple hills, My heart with rapture thrills, Like that above,
 tongues awake, Let all that breathe praise, Let rocks their silence break, The sound prolong,
 land be bright With freedom's holy light; Pro-tect us by Thy might, Great God our King.

*Blessed with the best 'ism' on earth
America has every reason to celebrate*

A GLORIOUS FOURTH

by George B. Weaver

THERE WAS A TIME — and not so long ago — when the Fourth of July was our greatest secular holiday. It was almost as if Christmas had come in the summertime.

How well I remember the mad and glorious Fourths when I was a boy!

Early in the morning, as soon as a group of us boys gobbled a quick breakfast we got together with our firecrackers. Any one who had forgotten the day would have thought the Yanks and Rebs were at it again. There were loud booms from the cannon crackers placed under tin tubs. The sharp crack of the two-inchers. Even the dainty rattatat-tat of the "lady crackers" when we lighted whole strings.

By ten o'clock everyone was gathering for the big parade that was a feature of every Fourth. From far down the street drifted the throbbing roll of the drums. With the hundreds of other tensed youngsters

I craned my neck and pushed against the crowd to get first view of the brilliantly uniformed band. Here came the color guard, stepping with pomp and precision, their huge flags bearing heavily upon them. How our hearts beat with fierce pride; everyone, from the youngest to the oldest hoary-haired veteran of the sixties, stood in proud salute as the Stars and Stripes went by.

Never had there been a more wonderful band. We boys of ten and 12 were sure of that. Its brassy rhythmed military marches set our bare feet to stamping.

After the band, echoing the drumbeat, came the monotonous tramp, tramp of the troops. There were the proud regular army units from the nearby fort, their polished shoes and brass flashing in the sun. There were our local National Guard militiamen, and we boys pointed proudly as we recognized first one and then another

friend. We thought they looked every whit as smart as the regulars.

WE ALWAYS HONORED the veterans. They were the reminders of wars our nation had fought in years past, most of them before we could even remember. But they were our heroes! Some of the younger veterans wore uniforms of a recent war and marched in military array. Others, white-headed and proudest of all, rode in sputtering automobiles. Still ringing in my ears are the mighty cheers we gave our veterans.

After them came panting horses, drawing a magnificent array of field pieces, dozens of them, and as each one passed, we boys winced at the thought of the thunder each muzzle could belch. What big shells they fired, five or six inchers, at least. Prickly goose bumps crept over the back of my neck when I thought of the destruction such a gun could inflict on an enemy. They looked big enough to wipe out a whole city with a couple of salvos. The horses drawing the artillery were tremendous animals with shiny, sweating coats. I always figured that when I grew

up I'd join the artillery. For me, that was the highlight of the whole parade.

Then the band just back of the artillery struck up the *Caissons Go Rolling Along*, and I just had to run alongside the drum major and beat time to the music.

By the time the cavalymen had pranced by, their horses gleaming in the sun and their trappings flashing, we were all brimming with the excitement of the Fourth of July.

The parade halted in front of the county courthouse in Town Square. There a platform, draped with bunting, was filled with dignitaries: the visiting general, the speaker (who was, at the very least, a state senator); the council and the mayor (who was my uncle and the other boys always seemed a bit envious).

I'll admit that the Independence Day oration may have bored us boys. Going all the resounding way from Bunker Hill to Yorktown with the speaker was fairly exhausting, but on that hot July morning we were not allowed to forget the detailed winter hardships at Valley Forge or the cannon thundering at Guilford Courthouse, even when our thoughts and eyes strayed to the big

picnic table in the shade of the towering pines in the adjacent park.

I am certain that the descriptions of the deeds of our valorous forefathers, as we learned them from the Fourth of July address, gave us more respect for those old patriots and a genuine appreciation of the liberty they won for us. To see pride sparkle in the eyes of the older folks when they gazed at Old Glory instilled in us a respect and a love for it I rarely see in youth today. We felt that if the flag meant so much to our parents it certainly merited our love.

WHEN THE BRITISH were finally subdued at Yorktown, when the orator had drawn us back into the Twentieth Century with a challenge to hold true to the love of liberty, we were silent. Young and old, we vowed anew within our hearts to forever reverence Old Glory, always to pay honor to our patriots on Independence Day.

Then, finally, we could swarm the big picnic table where fried chicken and country ham and pink lemonade and chocolate cake all waited. The faint smoky aroma of that

sliced ham is a fond memory I'll never forget. We ate our fill and then we spent an hour sitting around in the shade of the pines until it was time to move to the ballground for the sham battle.

Already, at both ends of the long field, the soldiers from the morning parade were arrayed in position, artillery pieces facing each other. Suddenly, the pieces belched flame. Thunder reverberated. Each column of soldiers moved forward. They aimed their rifles and fired. Smoke tendrils curled over the hot field, the columns creeping through it. Occasionally, a soldier fell by the wayside.

I could never make out which army won, for suddenly the firing would stop. It meant that somewhere in that cloud of smoke and dust the two wavering lines had met and the battle was over. I was certain that never anywhere would I ever see a show as spellbinding.

Then came the ballgame — the game of the year — our arch rivals pitted against our own all-star team.

Finally darkness wrapped itself around our town. Firecrackers popped only sporadically. One big event remained: fireworks! These, too, had been set up on the ballground and

now rockets and Roman candles thundered and poofed into the heavens, declaring the glory of July Fourth. We were stunned, enchanted and made more than a little fearful. Then the most intricate piece of all lighted up: the date July 4 and then Old Glory in red, white and blue figures of fire — a glorious climax to a wild, happy, splendiferously patriotic holiday.

WHAT ABOUT July Fourth, 1959? All the stores were shut, but not once during the day did the paved streets echo to the tramp of soldiers. The fireworks, those crackling threads that wove the unique excitement of July Fourth, are outlawed now. They were as silent as the museum pieces which once were muskets borne by Continental Army heroes. All the picnics were spread at some distant beach or under the pines on some faraway mountainside. All oratory was hushed or forgotten. Along the empty street a few lonely flags fluttered from short staffs, the only sign that somebody remembered the day.

What sort of memories will our sons and daughters have of July Fourth?

A quarter century hence,

what will Old Glory mean to them?

I met a youth strolling past one of the flags. His eye did not light; his step did not quicken nor his shoulders square themselves at the flash of color in the Stars and Stripes.

I am wondering if all of us aren't guilty today of taking pretty much for granted the wonderful old flag that is so symbolic of America's freedom and of our independence.

At no other time since 1776 has our freedom been threatened as it is today. At work in the world is a force terrible and dynamic. By its own admission it means to destroy our democratic way of life. Communism has enslaved hundreds of millions of people since it began its rise to power in Russia only a little over 40 years ago. Its rockets and missiles, laden with hydrogen warheads, may very well be pointed at this nation's heart.

If we as Americans love our country, if we are proud of her flag and revere the memory of past heroes, let us renew our observance of July Fourth as the grandest patriotic holiday of the year. Let us give our young the memory of a 1960 Fourth that will go with them all their lives!

This Is What They Said

● “He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.”—SHAKESPEARE.

● “. . . The communist control can be said to be twofold: public control and secret control of activities of the church. By public control, I mean the anti-church laws of 1949. Besides, they have secret control of the church. Spies attend every ceremony. They trail priests and bishops wherever they go.”—REV. FR. THEODORIC JOSEPH ZUBEK, a Franciscan priest from Slovakia, before the Committee on Un-American Activities in December, 1959.

● “The staff studied nearly a thousand treaties and agreements . . . which the Soviets have entered into . . . the staff found that in the 38 short years since the Soviet Union came into existence, its government had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise . . .”—SENATOR JAMES EASTLAND of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

● “Let’s demand that our leaders quit fighting evil by compromising with evil. Let’s demand cessation of all Summits, ‘recognition’, and trade with Russia and her satellites until free elections are held in the captive nations.

This would give the enslaved peoples of the world new courage: that America, their only hope, has not yet surrendered; that America may yet have the morality and courage to help them free themselves from Communist chains.”—TOM ANDERSON—*Farm and Ranch Magazine*.

● “Public opinion is everything; with it nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed.”—LINCOLN.

(Editorial Note: That’s why the Rothschild interests were determined to get “control of the press.”)

● “I warned against the stupidity of inviting one of the worst tyrants in world history to be our guest. . . I don’t think Khrushchev ever intended for the President to visit the Soviet Union. . . We cannot blunder our way to peace. God help our President and our nation. God help free men everywhere!” —SENATOR THOMAS DODD (D-Conn.) on the Senate floor, May 16, 1960.

● “When in doubt, tell the truth.”—MARK TWAIN.

● “Woe unto him who taketh violently a house which he buildeth not.”—BIBLE.

(Editorial Note: Foreigners who come into this country and rob our citizens take note.)

● “Be ashamed to die before you have won some victory for humanity.”—HORACE MANN.

● “Every *peace program* is a deception of the people and a piece of hypocrisy unless its principal object is to explain to the masses the need for a revolution, and to support, aid and develop the revolutionary struggle of the masses that is starting everywhere (ferment among the masses, protests, fraternization in the trenches, strikes, demonstrations . . .)” —LENIN, General Committee Proposals, Submitted to Socialist Conference, Selected Works, International Publishers, New York, 1943, Vol. V, p. 237.

● “The aliens promote the mistaken ideas of liberalism and the flabby ideas of tolerance. Confusion, discouragement and exhaustion are their real objectives. All of them lead to “disintegration.”—HENRY FORD, SR.

● “The main purpose of the controlled press is not to reveal news but to suppress, and that is true of the movies and TV. All sources of transmission of the news are in the hands of the synagogue of Satan.”—REV. WM. KULLGREN.

● “Communism possesses a language which every people can understand—its elements are hunger, envy, and death.”

—H. HEINE—a German poet.

● “Nature is too thin a screen; the glory of the omnipresent God bursts through everywhere.”—EMERSON.

● “A concentrated love is the secret of contentment.”

—BISHOP FULTON J. SHEEN.

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

GOING BROKE

Elegant ivory tower in Santa Barbara is
scene of last stand at taxpayers' expense

by Jo Hindman

THE CONTROVERSIAL Fund for the Republic has left a tatter of skin in New York and has crawled to California—some persons think, to die.

Set up in 1952 by Ford Foundation, and in 1955 whipped by a well-deserved thrashing of public opinion, the Fund for the Republic suddenly faded from the limelight in the late fifties. The FR recoil was due in part to the nationwide broadcasts delivered by Fulton Lewis, Jr. The Washington commentator's searching expose of the FR left-of-center activities bared the Fund's chosen task of discrediting and destroying the moral influence of American anti-communism.

Political writer, Harold Lord Varney, excoriated FR's continuing activity of opinion-poisoning and deplored the slackness in Government which permits the anti-anti-communistic attack to proceed under tax-exempt privilege. (See *American Mercury*, August, 1959).

The Fund's eight-year history is encrusted with curious deeds, many of its efforts having gone far toward ratifying license for Communists and muzzling for loyal Americans who speak in defense of freedom. Current evidence reveals that FR is still at it.

Largesse from the Fund's \$15-million "kitty" has been widely strewn among writers and activists bent upon discrediting American anti-communism. In not one instance has FR produced from its repertoire a cleancut example that could prove wholehearted backing of a forthright anti-communistic cause.

Instead, the Fund for the Republic grants have covered projects such as the case study against the U.S. security-loyalty system, under the direction of Adam Yarmolinsky with a grant of \$60,000.00; the scandalous jury-tap eavesdrop; the biased "Freedom Agenda" discussion forums under the left-

ist League of Women Voters; the ridiculous "academic fear" survey which turned out to be the Fund's own fear of patriotic organizations such as the DAR and the American Legion.

Legionnaires rose to meet the insult. After noting FR's threatening attitude that could cripple the security of the United States, the National Commander of the Legion said, "I hope that American Legion elements at the State and local levels will have no truck with Fund for the Republic enterprises."

These and other Americans who have roundly denounced the Fund's backing of leftist causes undoubtedly exerted disturbing effect upon the FR metabolism. But the condition that is causing greatest havoc with FR plans today, probably is the common, easily-recognized and universally-experienced circumstance known as *lack of money*.

The Fund's directors came to the jolting realization, one day, that even the Ford Foundation's millions of dollars are subject to the penalties of profligate spending. Robert M. Hutchins, FR president, Paul and Hallock Hoffman, Bruce Catton, Meyer Kestnbaum and other Fund for the Republic officials concede that at the present rate of spending, the origi-

nal \$15 million grant from the Ford Foundation will be gone in a few years.

PROVIDENTIALLY or coincidentally — depending on how you look at it—the FR was offered gifts in excess of \$100,000.00, contingent upon moving FR headquarters to California.

At a meeting held in the New York office, on the fifty-fourth floor of the Lincoln building, the board of directors voted to accept the handout. Property was duly acquired in California to comply with the provision. The establishment was christened the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. The Center is now the main activity of the Fund for the Republic.

The FR keeps its New York address at 133 East 54th Street, but throws a screen of secrecy about the location of its California hideaway. The Center's address on FR literature is P.O. Box 4068, Santa Barbara. Street address and telephone number remain unlisted and unpublished on FR literature and public records, including telephone directories.

Other Ford Foundation collaborators in Southern California were contacted in the search for the headquarters. The Pasadena

Area Liberal Arts Center, UCLA's Liberal Arts Extension, and the information office of University of California's Santa Barbara campus were questioned in that order. None divulged the whereabouts of the FR Center.

However, the phone is 93281—and, the address: 2056 Eucliptus Hill Road, Santa Barbara.

THE PLACE is a swank mountain-top estate overlooking the Pacific ocean opposite the Santa Barbara channel. Palm-bordered driveways lace the estate's 41.22 hilly acres that are landscaped with broad lawns, flowering yellow acacia, pines, oleander and trailing wild grape. The former private homesite has become a comfortable berth for idle or aging scholars of the liberal-left variety.

The property was acquired for cash in July, 1959 (real property, land, \$111,788.00 and structures, \$141,412.). Structures consist of a regal white mediterranean-type main building, garage, and several guest cottages tucked away in foliage which is shrouded alternately in high seafog and brilliant sunshine. Many cars are parked in front of the main building. In-

side the Center, guests attend meetings which allegedly "clarify questions of freedom and justice."

Here in opulence at the expense of hardworking American taxpayers, the Fund for the Republic is creating a new class of freeloading and destructive scholars. These and their followers sojourn in kingly surroundings supplied by taxpayers while those same taxpayers shoulder FR's tax-exempted portion of governmental expense.

Main door of the Center opens directly into a marble-paved lobby used as an office. A patio is glimpsed beyond. Two wings of the building—meeting rooms and offices—flank the patio.

The switchboard operator reads a newspaper, a girl at a desk pecks at a keyboard. Other typewriters stutter from a distance. Another young woman, presumably the librarian, reads. No murmur leaks from the meetings going on. This ivory tower, operating on public money, is carefully shuttered from the public eye. The new disguise of the FR stands impenetrable to all persons except its employees, staff, and favored guests. The unknown visitor is not encouraged to tour the building.

LIKE A LABORATORY exhibit, a table in the lobby contains cross-sections of the curious mentality courted by FR:

Walter Millis' 48-page booklet shows its title, *The Constitution and the Common Defense*. Millis debated with Judge Robert Morris, former chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, over a CBS broadcast. At the time, Millis said, "What I object to is not the procedure in the (loyalty-security) program, but the very fact that the system is there."

Survival and Freedom, a slim pamphlet on the Center table, reproduces a Mike Wallace interview with Mortimer J. Adler, released originally by the American Broadcasting system. American socialization afforded the springboard for Adlerianisms, such as the following: "Since they (American working people) can't see how their present economic security and welfare can be achieved except through socialistic measures, they're going to continue to vote them in. . . . The problem is one of having them see that security can be achieved by their ceasing to be workers. . . ." Appropriately, Adler, as the author of this wacky idea, is expected to spend a lengthy

vacation at the Santa Barbara Center.

Another study, *'Right to Work' in Practice*, is by Frederic Meyers. This college professor paints union membership as a holy obligation, but right-to-work legislation as an unholy escape for the self-reliant.

"Ping" Ferry — he who parked his feet on the desk in studied uncouthness when Fulton Lewis, Jr., paid him a call — is responsible for *The Corporation and the Economy*, a maiden publication of the Center. "Ping" (W.H.) worked for some time with the CIO political action committee under the late Sidney Hillman. This apprenticeship may account for the Ferry crusade on behalf of a national planned economy.

"Ping's" Fund for the Republic booklet displays a monumental ignorance of sound economics. Childish statements appear, such as: "National planning should be undertaken . . . as a logical evolution demanded by the increasing complexity of modern life. . . . The myth of the Market as a self-regulating mechanism still reigns. . . . The goals of the corporation are no longer clear. . . . New theory is needed to dispel the ghosts of Adam Smith. . . ."

Another Center publication, *Private Governments and the*

Constitution, by Arthur S. Miller, has won the attention of the Metro complex. *National Civic Review*, New York "1313" organ, which advertised the Center publication, did so because the booklet promotes the Metro notion that "the original constitutional theory of limited government . . . requires re-vamping."

A further idea of the mental wattage which blinks within the tax-exempt Center can be gauged by the names and records of persons who have been invited to pass the time at the Center this year (1960):

J. Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard. This New Deal economist believes our \$80 billion federal budget is too miserly.

Aldous Huxley, who authored the grotesque science-fiction, *Brave New World*. Huxley allowed two non-conformists to escape his robot world: one murdered by drugs, the other by suicide.

Harry S. Ashmore, former editor of the *Arkansas Gazette*. The newsman will act as advisor to the FR study of the mass media. Funds from the William Benton Foundation will finance Ashmore's work. The assignment carries out a UNESCO mandate voiced by Benton, himself. In 1950, he said,

"UNESCO must find a way to tap all the resources of the free world, and to learn to use every means of mass communication."

The Center's 1959-60 consultant list includes: A. A. Berle, Jr., Harrison Brown, Scott Buchanan, Eugene Burdick (*The Ugly American* novelist), Eric F. Goldman, Clark Kerr, President, University of California; Henry R. Luce, John Courtney Murray, S. J., Isidor I. Rabi, UNESCO scientist who promotes global regional research centers, and cleric, Reinhold Niebuhr, whose record of leftist affiliations is too long to be included here.

PRIOR TO 1957, the FR gave away money through grants "to get problems considered and understood." \$11 million of the original \$15 million was gone by the time FR expressed dissatisfaction with the method.

Now, the Fund's directors are espousing do-it-yourself. The FR will make its own studies. This means that a small clique, repenting of FR's lavish generosity, is settling down to enjoy spending the dwindling balance remaining.

Establishing the Center in

California was the decisive step. With unusual foresight, the coterie appointed one of its number, George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College, to wrestle with the problem of continuing the lush Center after the Ford Foundation grant runs out. Less than \$4 million remains, and they've got to eat. Since Dr. Shuster steps out of Hunter this year, he will have the time.

The American public long has demanded rescision of the

FR's tax-exempt status. Violation of the privilege has been pointed out repeatedly and often. In all that time, scant attention and little action has been taken by the authorities responsible.

Now, it appears that the Fund for the Republic finally has run its full course. Hard-pressed Americans can scarcely be blamed if they rejoice over the Fund's demise.

Oppenheimer and the Black Rule

On Page 110 of the August, 1956 issue, MERCURY gave you the facts when we stated "that white diamond merchants in Africa financed the Mau Mau and other colored uprisings. Once the white man is driven away, the diamond merchants are able to pick up bargains in land." On Page 142 of the July, 1959 issue, MERCURY also printed the following: "The 'international group' are now out to Bolshevize Africa. Bloodshed and chaos are 'planned' throughout Africa."

Now, the following recent item is from *Candour* in London:

"The London *Daily Mail* has published an important interview which its representative, John Hall, has had with Harry Oppenheimer, the South African magnate who is said to control companies worth over \$3,000,000,000.

"Oppenheimer emerges as the all-too-powerful proponent of a policy that strikes at the basis of European civilization in Africa. South Africans have been warned.

"The policy Harry Oppenheimer is now seen consistently to have backed, starting with his egregious Torch Commando, is one of support for African demagogues. How can he possibly claim that the Cowen proposals will bring the promise of stable conditions? It is fantastic nonsense to suggest that Black rule will attract private investment and increased immigration. On the contrary. What, then, is the real Oppenheimer motive? All one can say is that his policy is part and parcel of the internationalist policy of subverting European civilizations."

MERCURY WARNED YOU

◀ ON PAGES 32-33 of our March, 1956, it was stated:

"Lazar Moisseyeovich Kaganovich plays a leading role all through the sound film showing Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union. Kaganovich is the "power behind the throne" in the Soviet Union today, as he has been since 1917 when he master-minded Trotsky in the Bolshevik revolution. In the film Kaganovich is present as the outstanding man of importance in many scenes. (Khrushchev is his front man. See 'Front Men Ike And K' in Mercury, January, 1960.)

Kaganovich in this film demonstrates the importance the Soviet Union places upon heavy industries, all of which come under the absolute one-man control of Kaganovich himself, as director of all heavy industries. The most reliable figures estimate that some 85,000,000 workers in industry form the group under Kaganovich's control.

Although Kaganovich played an important part in the war against Germany, inspired no doubt by the attitude of the German government and nation towards his co-religionists, nevertheless his influence was the deciding factor in kidnapping 175,000 German scientists, technicians and industrialists and molding them into the core of a greatly expanded industrial machine.

The United States was high-pressured into refusing admittance to this important group on the grounds that they were Nazis. Washington weeps today that these 175,000 Germans were not brought into the United States after World War II. It would have deprived the Soviet Union of the brains which are today solely responsible for their military might. The world may weep tomorrow that these 175,000 Germans did not land in the United States instead of in the Soviet Union."

◀ "THE SO-CALLED United World Federalists organization is part of a subversive movement to destroy the free United States of America. They play up the horrors of the atomic bomb and atomic warfare. They urge peace at any price."—Prof Louis Hane of the Economics Department, New York University, in the March 18, 1950, *N. Y. Journal American*. (July 1959, page 22.)

◀ A UNITED STATES Senate spot-check in January, 1951, found that 32 per cent of the UN representatives from foreign countries were trained communist spies and that 29 per cent were actually under surveillance by the FBI. Investigations made by a New Jersey newspaper in 1951-52 revealed that 60 per cent of all UN's permanent staff were publicly recognized as members of the Communist espionage apparatus, and that of the 2,000 Americans on the staff "at least 85 per cent were communists." The same paper stated that 83 per cent of all UN's permanent staff were Zionists. (July 1959, page 17.)

◀ THE "INTERNATIONAL GROUP" are now out to Bolshevize Africa. Bloodshed and chaos are "planned" throughout Africa. (July, 1959, page 142.)

◀ FOREIGN AID has become the greatest political racket since the lawless era during prohibition. In addition to wasting our resources on an unprecedented scale, it has advanced the false idea that we can save ourselves and the free world by giving ourselves away and spending ourselves into bankruptcy. (July 1959, page 35.)

◀ DOCUMENT No. 346, United States Senate Committee Report on the origin of World War I states: "We repeat, and respectfully submit, that in view of the foregoing facts, it is clearly established that Hungary did not cause and did not bring about World War I. *The responsibility rests solely upon the shoulders of the international financiers.* It is *they* upon whose head the blood of millions of dying rests." (DO YOU KNOW?—October 1957, page 91.)

◀ THE Supreme Court of the United States is "the black-robed arm of judicial tyranny" and for 20 years has "chipped steadily away at the reserved rights" of the states, either "ignoring or sweeping aside Constitutional safeguards."—Herman Talmadge, former Governor of Georgia. (THIS IS WHAT THEY SAID, September 1956, page 102.)

◀ AMERICAN REPUBLICAN FORM of government is threatened now by consolidated, or collectivized, Metropolitan Government, whose political, economic and other collectivist features appear to operate under the mandate of the UN Charter. (July 1959, page 56.)

A Dangerous Ruling

Will restoring the IPR to tax-exempt status open another era of its collaboration with the Chinese Communists?

by Herbert Wilton Stanley

THAT FREEDOM'S BATTLE is never finally won has again been given sharp emphasis by the incredible ruling, March 31, of Judge David Edelstein — that the Institute of Pacific Relations shall be restored to a tax-exempt status.

Now that the tarnished IPR can solicit donations, which the donor can cynically pass on to the taxpayer through tax exemption, we may expect to see it regaining its old power as a poisoner of American public opinion. The big foundations, which cut IPR off when it lost its tax-exempt status, will resume their subsidies.

We never heard of Judge Edelstein until this ruling carried him into the spotlight but let us recall a little recent history about the IPR.

The Treasury Department revoked its tax-exempt privileges in 1955 after one of the most painstaking investigations ever conducted by a committee of the United States Senate.

Every important activity of the Institute was gone over with a fine-tooth comb. Hundreds of witnesses were interrogated. The subversive record of the IPR is spread for all to read in the twelve exhaustive volumes of the Senate committee's public hearings.

After weighing all the evidence, the 13 members of the full Judiciary Committee of the Senate came up with this blasting description of the IPR:

the net effect of IPR activities on United States public opinion has been pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, and has frequently and repeatedly been such as to serve international Communist and Soviet interests, and to subvert the interests of the United States.

In another passage, the Judiciary Committee declared that

The Institute of Pacific Relations has not maintained the

character of an objective, scholarly and research organization. . . The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward Communist objectives.

In its report, the committee published a formidable list of writers and officials who had been connected with the IPR who were also active in notorious organizations which have been officially declared subversive by the Department of Justice. It listed 46 individuals, with IPR official positions or participating connections, who had been identified to the committee by one or more reputable witnesses as actual members of the Communist Party.

AFTER THIS *scathing* denunciation by the Judiciary Committee, the Institute went into the shadows for several years. Some of its most influential sponsors, who had been reluctant to believe the rumors of IPR infiltration by communists, were convinced by the committee findings and withdrew their support. Even Arthur H. Dean, who had whitewashed the Institute in the early forties when Alfred

Kohnlberg made his first accusation of communist control, felt constrained to withdraw from the list of IPR officers.

An even more crushing blow was the withdrawal of financial support by the foundations. Of the \$2,569,000 collected by the IPR between 1925 and 1950, 48 per cent had been contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation. Both of these fat cats sanctimoniously disassociated themselves from the IPR after the McCarran Committee revelations.

William L. Holland, who had been Edward C. Carter's assistant in the secretariat during the years when Carter, as Director General, was playing footsie with the communists, took over the secretary generalship. Although Holland now disavows any knowledge of the war-time communist influence in the IPR, the records show that he was connected with two organizations whose communist control has been definitely established — *Amerasia* magazine and the so-called China Aid Council. Pursuing a cautious course, Holland confined the Institute program to the publication of research studies of Far Eastern countries and events. The IPR was not allowed to die: It was preserved

in an attenuated form to bide the time when a change in the public opinion climate would give it a second chance.

Apparently, that chance has come.

After the Treasury Department withdrew its tax exemption, the IPR instituted a quiet court action to contest this decision. So lightly did the Department of Justice regard this court action that it did not present witnesses when the case finally came before Judge Edelstein. It submitted the voluminous and magnificently documented record of the Judiciary Committee hearings and findings to prove its case against IPR tax-exemption.

Judge Edelstein confounded the Government by ruling that this whole record was out of order. All the incontrovertible testimony establishing the direct link between the IPR and the Communist movement was thus discarded. The decision whether or not the IPR should regain tax exemption was then based upon the testimony of Holland and six other officials or partisans of the IPR. Judge Edelstein accepted the assertion by the seven that the IPR is an unbiased, fact-finding organization. He restored its tax exemption.

In effect, the work of thousands of Government officials, legislators, skilled investigators, and patriotic Americans generally, who have contributed to the unmasking of the IPR, was nullified by the ruling of a single judge.

That the "Liberal" supporters of the IPR flagrantly would exploit this Edelstein ruling is shown by the appearance in the national press of a series of articles, by Don Oberdorfer titled, "IPR Finally Vindicated But it Took Nine Years."

IN ITS WIDER CONTEXT, the delousing of the IPR is a disturbing symptom. It comes at a time when such public figures as Adlai E. Stevenson, Chester Bowles, Clair Engle and Stuart Symington are inching toward a revision of our national policy toward Red China. The new administration, which is elected this November, will be faced by a renewed attempt to recognize Red China. The IPR, with its long experience in "Aesopian" language, can be an important factor in this attempt.

The Edelstein ruling is yet another blow struck at the scaffolding of our national security safeguards. It is indefensible upon any moral ground.

Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN BALTIMORE several years ago a station wagon seen around town was labeled on the door *Aintgotnofarm*. The owners must have changed cars, for a new label on a new door says *Westilldont*.

IN LOS ANGELES, the county botanical garden offered to sell to the highest bidders 150 surplus peacocks.

IN NEW YORK, a costume house received an order for three convict uniforms from a Massachusetts state prison. "We're doing *My Three Angels*," the amateur actors noted, "but our uniforms aren't authentic enough."

IN HENDERSON, KENTUCKY a couple told the service station attendant to "fillerup." When the pump showed 10 cents the driver whipped out a rifle, snarled "that's enough," and roared away.

IN NOME, items on a restaurant menu read:

Large Bowl Clam Chowder.....	50 cents
Texas Style.....	25 cents

IN MILWAUKEE, Jane Da Silva, a Marquette University student from Bombay had two of her Indian saris dry cleaned and the bill read:

Two tablecloths at 50 cents each;
No napkins, less 6 cents each;
Total, 88 cents.

IN EDINBURG, TEXAS, assistant DA Oscar McInnes got a letter from a prisoner at the Hidalgo county jail complaining that:

- "1. You have not given me a door key.
- "2. There is no elevator service.
- "3. Electricity is cut off at 8 p.m. and I can't use my electric razor.
- "4. We never get any beans which are a prerequisite for good health."

VENEZUELA

and

BETANCOURT

ON FEBRUARY 13, 1959, Romulo Betancourt was inaugurated President of Venezuela. For those misguided Venezuelan patriots and honest liberals who, serving communist purposes without knowing it, had over-thrown the stable anti-communist government of Perez-Jimenez in January, 1958, this was a tragic *finale* to the drama which they themselves had opened as its brave and happy heroes.

In Caracas, a city of a million inhabitants, where a new President of the nation was being installed, the streets were empty; the stores were closed, not in celebration, but as if in silent mourning; armed tanks and machine guns were stationed at every street corner in the center of the city, and armed companies of soldiers patrolled the streets as if the country were at war and expecting an enemy to attack its capital. Or, as huge headlines of the newspaper, *El Universal*, put it on

February 14: "*Yesterday, With the city in a state of siege, Betancourt was inaugurated as President.*"

Thus did the great "liberal democrat," now being so glorified by *Time* and *Life* and *Look* and other mouthpieces of the American liberals, make sure that there would be no hostile demonstration on his inauguration day. Thus did he, once again come into command of the machinery of government. And thus did the people of Caracas mutely warn the world, by their very silence, of their grief and fears — if the world could only have trusted its listening posts.

The dollars of Betancourt's friend, Nelson Rockefeller, went a long way towards simply purchasing the election for Betancourt, without any other action being needed.

Naturally Betancourt says that he is not a communist. He is a great "liberal," a democratic idealist. And *Time* and *Life*

and *Look* and the *New York Times* will of course do their part to convince the American people that they are to believe what Betancourt says — instead of what he has been doing all of his life, and is still doing today.

The International Communist Conspiracy has already taken over Venezuela.

Venezuela is a country, of some six million inhabitants, that is certainly not any shining example for its literacy, industrial advance, or standard of living, even among its Latin American neighbors.

But there is a great deal more involved here than Venezuela itself. Control of its vast natural oil resources, by the So-

viets, is a strategic victory with frightening implications, especially as the Soviet noose begins to tighten around Western Europe. And the geographical location of Venezuela makes its takeover by the communists a vital step in the now growing encirclement of the United States itself.

The campaign of agitation to upset the culture, economy, and tranquility of any nation is always carried on by the communists under a slogan of "liberation" and democracy. Romulo Betancourt aspires, with Moscow's full support and authority behind him, to become the greatest "liberator" and "democrat" of them all.

—*American Opinion*

Oil on Seagrams

Distillers Seagrams has invested over \$21 million into the development of U.S. oil and gas interests. The operations of Distillers Seagrams in this sphere have been expanded to the point where they rival those of some of the smaller petroleum companies.

Please send me, free, your Community Representative Kit, including all the material and directions I will need to start making money accepting subscriptions to the AMERICAN MERCURY. It is understood that mailing this coupon does not in any way obligate me to use or return the Kit.

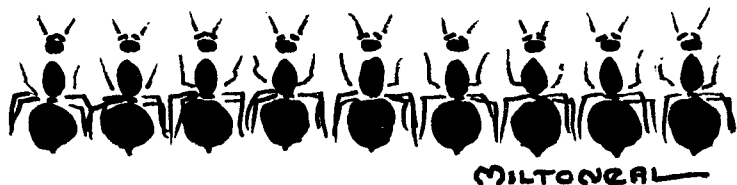
Name ----- Address -----

Town ----- State -----

Mail to: THE AMERICAN MERCURY
250 West 57th Street,
New York 19, New York

Unraveling the secrets of

THE FIRE ANT



by George Stromeyer

IN 1918, 42 years ago, a stow-away on a boat, inbound from a South American port, landed at a U.S. Gulf port. In size, the *emigrant* was no longer than a quarter of an inch. It gained its first stronghold near Mobile, Alabama. From there it sought to conquer the U.S. and by 1953 had taken 100 counties in ten states. By 1957, it had become such a problem that Congress authorized the U.S. Department of Agriculture to join the states in battle against the stowaway pest, better known as "the imported fire ant."

It is a wide traveller. It flies with swarming queen ants; it hitch-hikes on cars, trucks, airplanes, boats, and even on logs and debris floating down streams. It has spread as far north as Wake County, North

Carolina, as far west as Harris County, Texas, and south through the Florida peninsula. It has conquered over 20 million acres of land, grabbing three million in Louisiana and 200,000 in Georgia. Man must counter-attack with aircraft and motorized ground equipment and such chemicals as chloraneldrin and aldrin. These chemicals happen also to be harmful to wildlife, so the Audubon Society, with other interested parties, has urged Congress to stop such chemical warfare. Whatever the method, fire-ant eradication costs about \$5 an acre.

In Brazil, it is known as the "foot-washing" ant; in Argentina, as the "brave ant;" the scientific name is *Solenopsis saevissima v. richteri*. In the U.S., it got the name "imported

fire ant" to distinguish it from other species of fire ants already native to the country. "Fire" refers to its sting.

IT HAS a voracious appetite. In the field it feeds on okra (a West Indian plant of the mallow family), collard, cabbage, egg plant and citrus trees. Fire ants damage many vegetable crops by sucking the juice from their roots, stems and tender shoots. In the home, it eats meat, cheese, butter and nuts and gnaws holes in clothing. The ants also like the young of ground-nesting birds and poultry, prey on newborn calves and pigs and are fond of young quail. They will enter the piped eggs to nibble and sometimes chase a brooding hen off her nest and eat her chicks.

To man, the fire ant's painful sting brings a small, boil-like sore that lasts from three to ten days and leaves a scar. Persons who are sensitive to the venom usually suffer chest pains and nausea and may fall into a coma.

When the fire ant bites it sinks its paws into the flesh, drives its stingers through the skin and into the wound, injecting an irritating fluid, making a half-dozen spots around the wound with its stingers. The

sting isn't severe from one bite, but often many ants attach simultaneously.

Worker fire ants shade from red to black, depending on the colony, but are generally dark brown or black except for an orange-colored band at the base of the abdomen.

A few eyes are observing the tiny nuisance from a decidedly cheerful viewpoint. Dr. Murray S. Blum of Louisiana State University happens to live in an apartment house. Fire ants stung some of the children there, and when the bitten surfaces swelled Dr. Blum got curious. What caused these pustules? What was in the venom? LSU researchers were already wondering what the poison was and how the ant injected it into its victims. Dr. Blum's department head, Dr. L. D. Newsum, got interested and both men decided that the fire ant should be thoroughly investigated.

In the fall of 1957 work began. The venom turned out to be an insecticide which the ant probably uses to kill enemies; the venom also kills boll weevils, termites, flies, roaches and many other bugs and insects. These were findings that offered such unexpected opportunity for research that LSU set

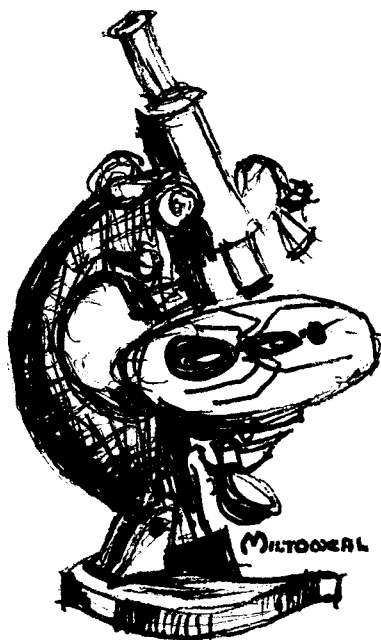
up a team composed of Dr. Blum, Dr. P. S. Callahan, J. R. Walker (a student helper), Dr. A. F. Novak and Dr. J. G. Traynhan. Mr. Walker has now left and Dr. Traynham is on sabbatical leave in Switzerland.

EACH HAD a specific assignment. Dr. Callahan examined the structure of the sting; Dr. Novak explored the antibiotic angle; Dr. Blum and Dr. Traynhan analyzed the chemistry of the venom. All worked with Dr. E. O. Wilson of Harvard University, who has been studying the fire ant's social behavior, especially with regard to the importance of trail following in the social organization of the ant colony.

The entomologists assert:

The venom of the imported fire ant affects more than the skin of human beings. Venom samples obtained by milking individual ants exhibit antibiotic activity against several medically important bacteria. The venom also kills molds. The unusual antibiotic activity of this venom lies in the fact that antibiotics are generally active against bacteria or molds but seldom against both. In addition to its antibiotic activity, the venom kills insects

and mites by contact. The versatile fire ant can therefore kill its insect enemies by stinging them or painting them with venom. Interestingly, the fire ant is nearly immune to its own venom.



Under the microscope the venom is clear fluid, full of fine droplets and resembles chicken soup. The drops are believed to be true poison. Chemical studies indicate it is different from any known insect poison. Unlike bee and wasp venom, it is not a protein. At least three of its constituents are Amine,—

the smelly compound; an oxygen containing compound and a hydro-carbon compound.

From whole crushed ants the entomologists have separated a small amount of antibiotic material they describe as "smelling like a wet dog." Insecticide baits can possibly be made from this material to be used to control the fire ant.

Dr. Wilson, who discovered the ants' trailing habits, says that fire ants follow trails of the "wet dog" substances which LSU isolated, and also lay the substance with their stingers so other ants can pick up the trail to food sources and return to the nests. The stinger serves both as a defensive organ and as part of the ant system of communication.

The ant injects poison by means of two sharp-toothed *lancets* (needles) which alternately cut deeper and deeper.

Commented the entomologists:

Studies of the fire ant sting show that it operates in somewhat the same manner as a hypodermic syringe. The venom is stored up in a reservoir which envelopes the poison gland. It is released by a muscle which opens the reservoir exit duct. This duct opens into the

base of a bulb and the poison is forced out of the bulb by two valves attached to a pair of lancets. The lancets are driven alternately by muscles and penetrate the skin during the stinging operation. A second small gland also empties into the bulb, and the substance from this gland mixes with the venom from the main poison gland. This small gland produces the trail-following substance.

THUS IT is the havoc-spreading venom that excites the LSU entomologists. Pharmaceutical companies have long worked with antibiotics from bacteria and molds, such as penicillin and aureomycin and have begun working on antibiotics from plants. A completely untapped source, believes LSU, is the insect world. Insects must have some protection to survive environments which contain pathological bacteria and molds.

Dr. Blum points out that although over 50,000 insects give off secretions, no more than a few dozen have been examined. He sees considerable potential in such research—seeking, as with the imported fire ant, the entomological truths in an insects' destructive ways.

FACETIAE



A ROCK'N'ROLL SINGER came into sudden, dazzling success in Hollywood. But when he appeared at the bank to cash his first check, the teller looked him over dubiously.

"Can you identify yourself," he asked.

The rock'n'roller took out his mirror and glanced in it.

"Yep," he sighed, "it's me all right."

AT THE LOCAL AIR TERMINAL two bachelor friends happened to meet in front of the flight insurance machine. One was feeding many quarters into it.

"What's with these insurance policies?" the other asked. "You aren't married are you?"

"Oh, no," came the reply, "I always do this when I fly. I send each girl a policy and name her beneficiary of course and you'd be amazed how I make out."

VIRTUE seldom listens to vice's reasons.

THE SENATOR, seeking re-election, was stumping the back roads. His open-throttle speeches never lasted less than an hour and never slowed except when he had to stop to gulp water. Once, during one of these fractional silences, one old farmer turned to his neighbor and in a loud whisper observed "First time in my life I ever saw a windmill run by water."

CONCEIT is merely dementia peacock.

THE SENIOR IN LAW SCHOOL was invariably late for his eight o'clock class. One morning the professor chided: "Mr. Searle, what did they say to you in the Army when you came in late like this?"

"When I came in late," he replied sleepily, dropping into his seat, "everyone said 'How are you this morning, sir' and saluted."

The Synagogue of Satan

"I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan." — Revelation 2:9.

by Willard H. Pope, D. D.

THIS TEXT, spoken directly to the apostate leaders of Israel in olden days, applies especially to a small group of political and religious conspirators (Pharisees) of this generation.

These twentieth century conspirators carry on their undercover work so cleverly that few people are aware of what is going on. Only as they are exposed to the light of Bible prophecy can they be recognized for what they are. This handful of treasonable plotters constitutes the "Synagogue of Satan." Many of the best informed students of world affairs believe they and their predecessors have manipulated world politics for the past half century or more; that they are directing the present trends toward a union of world religions; that they have, for more than a half century, largely controlled the world's purse-strings by adroitly maneuvering its currency to suit their pur-

poses of economic and governmental collapse in depressions, inflations and wars.

Many believe that, from behind the scenes in our times, this group of world conspirators is directing the infiltration of liberalist pinkos and fellow traveling internationalists into key positions in government, in the church, in the press and in the schools in order to carry out their diabolical plan for world domination.

It has been said—on good authority—that the present-day Rothschild-directed brain-trusters direct both the domestic and foreign policies of the free world by appointing its "experts" and "advisers" to powerful key positions in every phase of our constitutional, political, religious and educational life.

Through Civil Service protection, these "experts" and "advisers" carry over from one ad-

ministration to another. Even the President cannot fire them. It is quite possible that men such as President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and other Western leaders never suspect that some of their closest associates and most trusted advisers are agents of this conspiracy. The appointment of a man like Alger Hiss to a powerful position of influence in our government, next to the President himself, is proof that such conditions can exist, even in the U.S.

STAGGERING AS IT IS, it is more and more evident that such a mysterious group directs communist conspiracy in the Kremlin and the present liberalist policies of the so-called free world, in government and in the church. This is in keeping with Bible prophecy. According to the Bible, their evil schemes will come to full fruition during the coming anti-christ regime, under a one-world system of government and a forced one-world union of religions. (See *Revelation*, chapter 13).

Information from reliable sources strongly indicates that if these present-day evil conspirators and their fellow travelers cannot accomplish their objec-

tive of world dominion through subversion, they are prepared to maneuver the East and the West into a nuclear conflagration in which the resisting part of the world's population will be liquidated.

It cannot be successfully denied that gigantic conspiracy of subversion and potential world destruction now exists.

There is no other possible explanation for the conduct of some of the American religious and political leaders in allowing themselves to become a part of certain activities in the diabolical United Nations organization. This is true also of the leadership of the present movement that is suddenly electrifying millions of brainwashed church members with plans for the union of world religions. It is evident that the present World and National Councils of Churches, with their boasted "liberalism," are playing a definite part as a fore-runner of the coming one-world religious system of antichrist fore-told in the Book of *Revelation*. This is evidenced by the fact that:

1. Many of their foremost leaders have repudiated the Deity of Christ and the basic doctrines Jesus preached.

2. These same Protestant leaders advocate a policy of co-existence with atheistic com-

munism, placing communist "churchmen" on the executive committee of the World Council of Churches. These communist "churchmen" are proven agents of the Kremlin.

3. These same Protestant religious leaders of the World and National Councils of Churches also advocate a socialist economy which is the

system of the antichrist. But these clergy are silent on the money changers, crooked debt money system.

4. It is their avowed objective to bring all world religions into a one - world Pharisaic religious system.

Time marches on, and God's prophetic schedule is keeping step with the march of time!

IN IKE'S WORDS

In Milwaukee on October 3, 1952, a candidate named Dwight David Eisenhower stood on a public platform with a Senator named Joe McCarthy. Among other things, Candidate Eisenhower said:

"All of us, citizens, jurists and officials, must remember that the Bill of Rights contains no grant or privilege for a group of people to join together to destroy the Bill of Rights. . . We have a right to call a spade a spade . . . to call a Red a Red. . . To work for the United States Government is a privilege, not a right, and it is the prerogative of the Government to set the strictest test upon the loyalty and the patriotism of those entrusted with our Nation's safety. . . Every official of Government must bear clear responsibility for the loyalty and fitness of his own immediate subordinates and every official of the Federal Government on every level must be ready to answer any question touching upon loyalty and devotion to the United States of America."

The people took him at his word then.

Why not demand that he answer the question he framed?

News They Wouldn't print!

In his book *What Is Communism* Earl Browder, former head of the United States Communist Party wrote: ". . . the Communist Party, more than any other labor group, has been able to achieve successful united fronts with church groups on the most important issues of the day. This is not due to any compromise with religion as such on our part. In fact, by going among the religious masses we are, for the first time, able to *bring our anti-religious ideas to them.*"

UNCERTAIN TRUMPETS

For, if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle? I. CORINTHIANS, 14:8

by Donald L. Jackson
(Representative from California)

Reprinted from the Congressional Record

WE LIVE TODAY in an uncertain world—a world of uncertain peoples, pursuing uncertain courses. None is qualified to say that this proposal is absolutely right, nor absolutely wrong, and the regiments of good and evil are called to their places in the struggle by uncertain trumpets. It is sometimes impossible to determine who carries the standard of right and who the banner of evil.

It appears our lot to live in and with controversy; to maintain silence when confronted with what appears to be wrong is only to compound a grievous affront against truth. One has but the light of conscience to direct his actions and words. Abraham Lincoln, in his reflections on duty, said, in part, "I do the very best I know how

—the very best I can, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

It may well be that some will accuse me of ranging myself against the angels, for I shall speak of some whom I consider to be "uncertain trumpets" in an hour that calls for the truest tone and the most vibrant notes if we Americans are to surmount the threats that encompass us as a people, and which may affect our very survival in the nuclear age.

One of the most violent of the controversies to erupt during recent months grew out of certain statements respecting

the infiltration of communist influence into a segment of the American Protestant church. These statements were included in an Air Force Training Manual, designed to be used in the security instruction of Air Force Reserve non-commissioned officers. Other statements in the subject manual have also been criticized, but it is my purpose to confine myself to those allegations protested against by spokesmen for the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.

In the National Council of Churches are a number of Protestant denominations, including some of the greatest of American church institutions. The National Council states that it is the spokesman for, and represents 38 million communicants in the member churches.

ON PAGES 15-14 of the Air Reserve Training Manual, NR45-0050, the following statements appear in the chapter titled "Security Investigations and Clearances." Under a subtitle, "Communism in Religion," and continuing for approximately five pages, the authors of the manual set forth what they consider to be docu-

mented evidence of infiltration by Communists into some church activities in the United States. It would appear that most of the information contained in the manual on the general subject was drawn from governmental sources, although in some instances the source of the material quoted was several times removed from the original. I should add that the textbook has been withdrawn by the Department of the Air Force, and is presently under study, preliminary to revision.

I quote from the "Communism in Religion" section of the manual:

From a variety of authoritative sources, there appears to be overwhelming evidence of communist antireligious activity in the United States through the infiltration of fellow-travelers into churches and educational institutions.

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. officially sponsored the Revised Standard Version of the Bible. Of the 95 persons who served in this project, 30 have been affiliated with pro-communist fronts, projects, and publications.

In its own brochure, the National Council of Churches listed the names of the Revi-

sion Committee and the Advisory Board. Among these were Walter Russell Bowie of Grace Church, New York; Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University; George Dahl of Yale University; Frederick C. Grant of Seabury-Western Theological Seminary; and Leroy Waterman of the University of Michigan. All of these men were affiliated, for example, with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (NFCL).

The House Committee on Un-American Activities said of the NFCL: "There can be no reasonable doubt about the fact that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties * * * is one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party." Former Attorney General Francis Biddle described the NFCL thus: "Part of what Lenin called the 'solar system of organizations,' ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

Not only were these men affiliated with the NFCL, but many similar communist fronts or enterprises—Walter Russell Bowie with a total of 29; Henry J. Cadbury and George Dahl, 13; Frederick C. Grant, eight; and Leroy Waterman, 25. Among the other fronts

with which these individuals were variously members were: The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom; the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born; and the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder. Many more similar activities could be named if space permitted, with the names of the other religious leaders involved who also participated in the Bible revision.

Fleming James of the University of the South was a member of the Bible Revision Committee and also a signer of an appeal for amnesty for 11 Communist Party leaders. These leaders had been convicted for conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government by violence and had been sentenced to five years in prison.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, a Christian missionary of one of the leading Protestant denominations, is considered in the circles of the National Council of Churches to be one of the outstanding Christian missionaries in the world. Nevertheless, he has consistently urged a collectivist form of government for American and praised the Soviet slave state as superior to the American system. In his book, *The Choice Before Us*, Dr. Jones wrote, "The statement, communism loses sight of the individual in the mass, is obviously not true or a

theory that culminates in the words: To each according to his needs, and from each according to his ability. The fact is as someone has said, 'communism is the only political theory that really holds the Christian position of the absolute equality of every individual.'" Dr. Jones should explain to some of those who have suffered in Red slave labor camps what he means by "equality to every individual."

In comprising nazism, fascism, communism, and capitalism, Dr. Jones wrote: "Of all these supreme things, capitalism seems to have the cheapest and most tawdry goal." Dr. Jones further gave us a clear idea of his opinion of communism when he wrote: "When the Western World was floundering in an unjust and competitive order, and the church was bound up with it and was part of that order, God reached out and put His hand on the Russian Communists to produce a more just order."

Dr. Harry F. Ward, long a recognized leader in the National Council of Churches, was a professor of Christian ethics at Union Theological Seminary in New York City for some 25 years, during which time he influenced thousands of theological students. Dr. Ward was identified by Louis Francis Budenz (an ex-com-

munist) before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a member of the Communist Party. Ex-communist Leonard Patterson testified that Dr. Ward, himself, Earl Browder, and others were assigned to a top policymaking body of the Communist Party. Ex-Communist Manning Johnson referred to Dr. Ward as the "Red dean of the Communist Party in the religious field." To show the thinking of Dr. Ward, in a radio broadcast on May 21, 1946, he stated: "The Soviet Union is progressing and growing up economically and politically since the time of the Czars, while capitalist society is starving and going down." Neither Dr. Ward nor his works have been repudiated by the Union Theological Seminary, an interdenominational seminary highly rated in national council circles.

A word about Louis Budenz, who testified concerning Dr. Ward, is in order. Budenz was for many years an active Communist and a former labor editor of the *Daily Worker*. After turning against communism, he wrote these books: *This Is My Story*, 1946; *Men Without Faces*, 1950; *The Cry Is Peace*, 1952; *The Techniques of Communism*, 1953; and *Ex-Red*, 1954. Since 1946 he has been a professor of economics at Fordham University.

Herbert A. Philbrick, author of *I Led Three Lives*, for nine years an undercover agent for the FBI, said in a speech before the Daughters of the American Revolution, April 18, 1956: "We are losing the fight with communism * * * there are more names of ministers than any other profession on the list of Communist supporters in this country. * * * Protest this to your religious leaders. * * * If their names are on the list, demand that they withdraw from it or kick them out of your church organization."

Rev. Shi-ping Wang, East Asia director of the Baptist Evangelization Society International, appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee in March 1959, described at some length the commune system recently instituted in Red China. "This system has hurt the churches," he said, "because it has given the government much more complete control of the people and all worship has been forbidden in the communes." Concerning the system of communes, the Reverend Shih-ping Wang stated: "The family unit is broken up. Husbands and wives are separated in different barracks. The children are taken away from the parents and placed in government-run nurseries. Husbands and wives may meet only once a week for

two hours — they have no other contact. Because these places of meeting are few, couples must stand in line at the special rooms waiting their turn. After they have finished, they must report to the commune group leader to tell the date and time and how long they stayed together. They must also report what they said and did together. The parents may see their children once a week and when they see them they cannot show affection toward their children. The idea is to have the children and the family sever their affection and direct it toward the state. Names are taken away from the children, and they are given numbers. There is no individual identity. The basic unit of social life in the commune is the commune itself."

The hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities were published in an official Government bulletin on March 26, 1959, and doubtless released previously to the Nation's press. Nevertheless, a United Press International News dispatch of May 27, 1959, said, "A distinguished American theologian has some stern words to offer on the problem of communism and Christianity." The distinguished theologian was none other than Dr. John A. Mackay, retiring president of Princeton Theo-

logical Seminary. The news dispatch went on to say: "Dr. John Mackay * * * charged that America is turning its back on untold thousands of Christians in Red China. Dr. Mackay called for the recognition of Red China * * * backing a resolution that had been adopted at the General Assembly of the * * * Church meeting at Indianapolis. Dr. Mackay told the delegates that while Red China had done some terrible things, so had the United States."

Dr. Billy James Hargis, an evangelist and head of the Christian Crusade, Tulsa, Oklahoma, commented on the foregoing as follows: "Here is a typical example of the twisted and deceiving play on words used by left-wing clergymen in their attempts to disguise their blatant support of important Communist conspiracy objectives. Let's analyze Dr. Mackay's charge that 'America is turning its back on untold thousands of Christians in Red China.' This charge is merely a continuation of a propaganda campaign Dr. Mackay has been carrying on in behalf of the Red Chinese slavemasters for years. He called for recognition of Red China and its admission to the UN back in December 1949. On December 10, 1956, he spoke before four hundred religious executives in Indian-

apolis, Indiana, and called for the sending of a delegation of American church leaders to Red China to 'reestablish contact with colleagues there.' . . .

"Dr. Mackay and other apologists for communism in the churches would have us believe that there is actually freedom of religion in Red China and other Communist conspiracy held nations. They refuse to face the documented and indisputable facts about the Communist conspiracy's takeover of churches in Communist nations, and how the Communists are utilizing these churches to promote the cause of atheistic communism. Now let us remember one thing — this is, that Dr. Mackay is not speaking of the suffering, persecuted Christians of China who have been tortured, sent to slave camps and denied the right to worship God. (Many were killed.) Dr. Mackay is speaking of the so-called Christian leaders who were intimidated into cooperating with communism by converting their churches into tools for promoting Communist propaganda and objectives. He is speaking of the phony pastors placed in the churches by Communist leaders."

In North Korea, the practices of communism and its attacks on religion are much the same as in Red China. Instead of the system of com-

munes, North Koreans are governed under what is referred to as an "agricultural association system." In operation, it is quite similar to the commune system.

Concerning religion, Mr. Kyung Rai Kim, a deacon in the Hung Chun Presbyterian Church in Seoul, testified before the same hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities mentioned above. He stated: "There are no true Christian churches in Northern Korea; * * * persecution since 1945, intensified since the Korea war, has closed the churches in North Korea * * *. There are churches, but they are Communist-run churches." Upon being asked by the interrogator for the House committee as to how the disintegration of Christian churches was being accomplished, Mr. Kim said: "Through brainwashing of the younger people; through the replacing of Christian values with Communist values; through the agricultural association system which makes the individual completely dependent upon the state for his food existence."

From all of the foregoing, you can judge for yourself how much you must be alert, and how carefully you must evaluate any conversation, speech, article, sermon, or book which

you may have occasion to hear or read if the subject touches adversely upon any aspect of the American way of life — our religions, our morals, our social lives, or our political and economic institutions. We believe in the dignity of man — of the right of every individual to choose his manner of living, worship, occupation, in short, everything that he does, so long as the rights of other individuals are respected. In contrast the Communists believe the state to be supreme — in individual lives, in family life, in morals, in religion, in government, and in the economics of making a living.

These statements were vigorously protested by spokesmen for the National Council of Churches as being defamatory, and a demand was made for the withdrawal of the manual, repudiation by the Air Force of the statements contained in it, and an apology by the Department of Defense and of the Air Force promptly acceded to the demand, without, so far as I know, making any effort to check the truth of the allegations. The Air Force has assured the council that the revised version of the manual will not contain this material.

The Departments involved may have believed that by

repudiation and apology the controversy would be resolved, but in taking precipitous action to still the tumult, the military poured high-octane fuel on an issue that has for many years divided clergy and laity in a score of church institutions throughout the country. The resultant explosion was destined to rock the land and inundate all of the participants in the affair under a sea of editorial comment, letters and telegrams.

THAT THIS AREA of our national life is a most difficult one in which a layman can tread, none will deny. Our greatness as a nation has always rested upon the firm faith of the American people in the existence of a Supreme Being. To commence a session of the Congress without first invoking the help and guidance of Heaven, would bring down upon all of us, and rightly, the

condemnation of the people we represent. In light of that, we can proceed on the sound premise that all of us — the men who comprise the board of the National Council, the Secretaries of Defense and Air Force, and the membership of the Congress, share with the American people a deep and profound faith in God and in divine justice.

I say that the Air Force Manual statements on infiltration were substantially correct. There has been and there presently is, a fraternization of communists and clergy which has served to lend gentility to the unremitting communist attack against this Nation and against the word of God. That so few ministers have lent the prestige of their high calling to such an unholy combine is a source of great satisfaction to all Americans. That a few have been duped by the communists is a matter of national concern.

Our Brother's Keeper

Well-meaning people who tell us that our duty is to be our brothers' keepers—have failed to draw clear distinctions between proper help and perpetual meddling. The fact is that human history has largely consisted of the endless struggle of people's seeking "a large amount of being let alone." And that often-violent struggle has generally been directed at systems of government which treat the individual as a number whose duty is to do what he is told and not ask questions. The most basic of all freedoms is the privilege of being let alone.

—Waterford (Calif.) News

Jews Favored in Russia

by Alvin Ross

WE HAVE been reading the magazine *Soviet Russia Today*, issue of November, 1946, published monthly by the Soviet Russia Today Publications, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York 16, New York.

On Page 14, there is a revealing article, "Where Anti-Semitism is a Crime," by Louis Levine, at that time national president of the Jewish Council for Russian Relief, a member of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress, and administrative member of the American Jewish Congress. He is a past grand master of the Independent Order of Brith Sholom. We quote verbatim from his 1946 article: "*Outstanding Leader of American Jewry finds no traces of the scourge in his recent visit to the Soviet Union.*"

"At a reception this summer of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow, a tall, sturdy Red Army man approached and, in faultless Yiddish, requested that I bring back a message to American Jews. 'Go Back,' he said, 'and tell the

Jews of America that you spoke to and shook hands with a real Jewish general, and that this general was among his own people.'

"In these few words, the Soviet military leader summed up the historic story of the Jewish population, estimated at 3,000,000 of the U.S.S.R.

"Anti-Semitism in any shape, form or manner simply does not exist in the Soviet Union.

... "The Soviet Government has recognized many problems peculiar to the Jewish people, and has taken daring steps to meet them. Desire among some Jews for a homeland within the USSR, for instance, brought about the establishment of the Birobidzhan Autonomous Region, the only Jewish state in the world. And at the outset of the war, as we all know, Jews were among the first evacuated from the western regions threatened by the Hitlerite invaders, and shipped to safety east of the Urals. The government knew they had been selected by the invading Nazis as special targets of destruction, and thus

extended first consideration to them.

"Moreover, similar preference was accorded Jews from near-by countries. *Almost 800,000 Jews streaming across the Polish border also were sent to the east. All in all, the Soviet Government rescued almost 2,000,000 Jews from the path of the Hitlerite advance.*"

SPECIAL concern for the Jewish people has characterized the Soviet Union since its birth in the 1917 Revolution. A week after tsarism was overthrown, the infant Socialist government, headed by Lenin, legally abolished national oppression, making it the *first country in the world to declare anti-Semitism a crime.*

"... The center of Jewish life in the Soviet Union is the extremely active and influential Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee with chapters throughout the USSR. The views of the Committee, a non-government agency, always receive serious consideration by the government. When I spoke to government officials about the Jewish Council or the Soviet Jews, I was generally asked 'What does Mikhoels think about it?' or I was told that 'If it is OK with

the Committee, it is OK with us.'

"Professor Solomon Mikhoels, the inspiring leader of the Committee, is one of the outstanding personalities of the entire Soviet Union. Director of the Moscow Jewish State Theater, one of the chief cultural centers of Moscow.

"... Incidentally, more so in the Soviet Union than in any other country in the world, Jewish literature, theater, poetry is considered basic to a full cultural life.

"... The Committee issues an almost endless stream of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books. They are, of course, written in Yiddish and cover the vast range of culture and tradition and every expression of social, political and economic life.

"... Dr. Shimeliovich's greetings to me, following my presentation of the Jewish Council's 'American Jewry Book of Friendship,' were particularly enlightening. He said:

"*The aid that the Jews in America gave to the Soviet Union was a great contribution toward the first against fascism and also toward the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet peoples and the people of America.*

"... The Jewish people are

unanimous in their love for Stalin. They regard him as the greatest friend of the Jewish people. They attribute to his understanding of national minorities and to his leadership the *new, exalted status of the Soviet Jews*.

"I need not add that the Soviet Jews greeted with joy the news that Stalin and the father of his prospective Jewish son-in-law drank 'lachaim' together in the Kremlin!

"Another name the Soviet Jews mentioned with reverence was Roosevelt. . . .

THE DESIGNER of the Soviet destroyed plane, Chaim Levetchkia, is active in Jewish affairs, and Solomon Lozovsky, former Soviet Vice-Foreign Minister and now head of the Soviet Information Bureau, is keenly interested in the affairs of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee and frequently attends synagogue. Other noted regular worshippers include Mrs. Pearl Molotov and Mrs. Voroshilov.

". . . The attitude of multitudes of Jewish people all over the world towards the Soviet policy was aptly summed up by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American and World Jewish Congresses. Speaking last May before 2,500 delegates and guests at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Jewish Council, Dr. Wise declared:

" 'As a Jew I want Jews to do all they can, and more than they can, for the Soviet Union and its peoples, not only because our countries ought to be bound within the bonds of a common understanding and a common comradeship, but also because while other nations—I name them not—talk about themselves as the enemies of fascism, the Soviet Union is decades and generations ahead of the rest of the world in combatting and crushing one of the most terrible tokens and symbols of fascism—namely, anti-Semitism.' "

"For the Jewish people of the Soviet Union, the age-old story of anti-Semitism has been ended."

Moon Shot Hoax?

In Washington, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory reports that the Soviet moon rocket, Lunik III, did not travel around the moon and did not photograph its hidden side—*The New Letter*, Los Angeles.

Guest Editorial

Straight Talk

by Tom Anderson

Reprinted from *Farm and Ranch*

TO THE GRADUATES OF 1960: Things I wish I had known when I went out to face the cold, cruel world 25 years ago (or as my teen-age daughter calls it, "in the olden days") :

That sheepskin does not mean you're *educated*. It means that you should now have enough *appreciation* of education to make you want to *become* educated. Your intellectual horizon should now have been raised so as to whet your appetite for knowledge, which you now should know *where* and *how* to get.

A successful farmer today must know far more than merely how to farm. He needs to be part scientist, salesman, student, buyer, bookkeeper, tax expert, internationalist, politician, philosopher, historian, veterinarian and weather expert. And, a keen sense of humor helps.

The time has come when, if you have not already done so,

you must make your own bargain with life.

Neither your parents nor your government can do it for you. You can *do* and *be* almost anything you *want* to do and be badly enough to make the necessary all-out *effort* and *sacrifices*. Try to decide *now* what you most want from life. And remember, those who merely chase "happiness" never catch up with it. Life has its sunshine and its shadows, its peaks and its valleys.

This is still the only country in the world where anybody who's *got* what it takes and *gives* what it takes, can rise from the bottom to the top. Most great deeds are mainly mixtures of courage and sweat. There are few born geniuses.

Your albatross could well be too much opportunity, instead of too little; too much, too easy. Opportunity can make *and* break. Money and luxurious liv-

ing are false gods. For hardship builds character, like forging builds steel.

You can't get to the promised land without going through the wilderness. Our Republic was built on individual freedom, individual opportunity, and individual responsibility. Wonder what Abraham Lincoln would have done, if he'd had the opportunity *you* have?

Lincoln as a boy, read books by the light of an open fire and had only about three years of formal schooling. No struggle, no Lincoln; no wilderness, no Moses; no cross, no Christ; no adversity, no victory.

Neither be afraid of change, nor *for* change for change's sake. The only thing that's sure in this world is change. And goodness knows, there's plenty that needs changing. The "American Way of Life" has never been equalled. Be sure you have something better before you agree to a change. Some of the "progressive" ideas such as Socialism to replace Capitalism, "Humanism" or "Modernism" to replace Christianity, would set us back almost two thousand years. For it was that long ago that Socialism, Humanism and Modernism were first proven failures.

My generation—the generation your parents belong to—

has done a lousy job for you. We sacrificed great hunks of the individual freedoms your forefathers fought and died for. We swapped them for government-guaranteed womb-to-tomb "security." We ate up not only *our* seed corn, but part of *yours*. In the Welfare State, the politicians and bureaucrats *get well* and you pay the *fare*.

IF WE EVER want freedom *from* responsibility more than we want freedom *of* opportunity, we will cease to be a free people. Prisoners have "security." Life-termers really "have it made!" You can't have freedom *and* security.

As you begin your serious bargain with life, never forget that the only security you can ever have is the security *within* yourself. Security, like happiness, can neither be bought nor given. Each of us has to earn our own. Government can give you nothing which it does not first *take* from someone else. For government is essentially a parasite. It creates nothing. It lives off of the creations of others. Generally speaking, government is your enemy, not your friend, because it's like a predatory male: It'll go as far as the female will let it. It has

already gone far too far. If you want government to be your slave and not your master, you must understand it, participate in it, distrust it, control it. For the bigger it is, the littler you are.

Make all of life's bargains on top of the table, not under it. The best Payola you can get is your own self-respect. Be a sovereign *individual*, not just a member of the mob. The great things of the world are accomplished by a relatively few individuals, not by the mass. Don't go along with the crowd when the crowd is headed toward the precipice. Going along with the crowd is taking the easy, cowardly way. Is that what Jesus did? Or Moses, Christopher Columbus, Patrick Henry, Robert E. Lee, General MacArthur, or Senator Taft? No. Pontius Pilate went along with the crowd, pleased the mob. In this day of decaying morals, more and more Pilates, Vandorens, politicians, publishers, disc jockeys, businessmen, beatniks and editors seem to be taking the easy way. In the end, somehow and somewhere, they'll pay the price. Like an easy woman, some day they'll find that the easiest are soonest left unloved. Some day they'll learn that you can't lie with the hounds without getting up with

fleas. Some day it'll burst upon their consciousness, if not their conscience, that a people who lack the morality to stand on their feet and say "no" will some day have to say "yes" on their knees.

ONCE a father took his little son with him to steal some corn. As the man prepared to put the corn into the bag, he anxiously looked around to see if anyone was watching. "Son, open the bag quickly," he said. The little boy replied, "Daddy, you didn't look in one direction."

Frightened lest the boy had spotted an observer, the father whispered, "Where? Where?"

His son answered simply, "Daddy, you didn't look up."

Character is what you do when nobody but God is looking. The older you get the more you will realize that the things which really count in life are *effort, service and character*.

Each of us, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, capable and incapable, has a sacred obligation on this earth: to do the best we *can*; and to make the land we live *on*, the land we live *in*, and the world we live *with*, a better place because we were here.

Your Health

The Amazing Sunflower

From *Natural Nutrition News*

THE Alumni Research Foundation of Madison, Wisconsin, has proven that sunflower seeds are a remarkably rich source of minerals and vitamins. Perhaps this is due to the flower's ability to follow the sun from morning to night.

Analyses have further shown the presence in sunflower seeds of many other important nutrients necessary for our health and general well-being. In sunflower seeds, the oil is composed of over 92 per cent unsaturated fatty acids.

The multi-wonders of the sunflower do not stop at its "above the ground growth." If we dig below the surface, a certain type of sunflower shows a remarkable root that looks like a large potato. In Italy, this wonder-type of sunflower is called "girasole." Here in America, scientists call it "Jerusalem artichoke."

This astonishing plant grows

from five to ten feet in height, with yellow flowers two to three inches in diameter. Centuries ago, explorers found American Indians eating these amazing roots . . . they called it the "incredible sunroot."

Jerusalem artichoke is quite delicious and can be eaten raw, used in salads, or even baked. It can be ground up as a flour and used in breads, cakes and spaghetti.

Scientists have discovered a truly amazing fact about Jerusalem artichoke. This wonder food seems to have no calories! The Jerusalem artichoke does not store carbohydrates in the same fashion as other plants. Startlingly, instead of sugars and starches, it contains levulose and insulins, which the human system does not assimilate.

The incredible sunroot is rich in thiamin and minerals—all the wholesomeness of mother earth is concentrated in the Jerusalem artichoke.



Our Republic

From a release of the National Defense Committee, Daughters of the Revolution

by Frances Barrett Lucas

MILLIONS of people today are referring to the United States as a "democracy." Let's consider the historical background of the word. "Democracy" originated in Ancient Greece, where it meant rule by the people direct—not through elected representatives. This was easily carried out with small city-state governments where the people could assemble at certain times in mass congregations and determine on general policy and action.

Aristotle referred to a democracy as "mob rule."

Under Grecian "democracy" Pericles restricted citizenship rigorously to the sons of Athenian fathers and excluded the slaves and aliens who were more numerous than the free population. Thus Grecian "democracy" was a highly exclusive form of government—direct rule by

the chosen few designated as "citizens," who congregated and made the laws.

Thus democracy in the form which it originated is impossible except in a small community where mass meetings can be held, or in a dictatorship where the ruling body makes the laws directly, as in the Soviet Union.

Our Constitution of the United States clearly defines our government as a "Republic." It guarantees to the people of the several States a "republican form of government." Nowhere does it mention "democracy." James Madison, in the Federalist (Letter No. 10), states: "Hence it is that such democracies have ever been spectacles of such turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property;

and have, in general, been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths. Theoretic politicians, who have patronized this species of government, have erroneously supposed that in reducing mankind to a perfect equality in their political rights, they would, at the same time, be perfectly equalized and assimilated in their possessions, their opinions, and their passions." Thus Madison exposed the dangers and weaknesses of democracy as loaded with the passions of class and race consciousness and agitation. Democracy, as Madison stated, has the characteristics of socialism and the philosophy of "equalization."

"A Republic," Madison continued, "by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure which we are seeking. Let us examine the points on which it varies from pure democracy, and we shall comprehend both the nature of the cure and the efficacy which it must derive from the union. . . . Two great points of difference between a democracy and a republic are, first, the delegation of the government in the latter to a small number of citizens *elected* by

the rest; secondly, the greater number of citizens and the sphere of the country over which the latter may be extended."

THEREFORE, in the United States, although the Congress makes our laws as the legislative body, this congress is elected as the duly representative body of the people who only *lend* their sovereign right to these legislators.

In Russia, which is a true "democracy," the people are ruled by a body which represents the communists, who are in fact a minority party in the Soviet and not freely elected by secret ballot as in a Republic.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, made the statement: "We are a Republican Government. Real liberty is never found in despotism or in the extremes of Democracy."

In 1891 the United States Supreme Court ruled: "The distinguishing feature of a republican form (of government) is the right of the people to choose their own officers of governmental administration, and pass their own laws in virtue of the legislative power reposed in representative bodies, whose legis-

lative acts may be said to be those of the people themselves; but while the people are thus the source of the political power, their governments, National and State, have been limited by written constitutions, and they have themselves thereby set bounds to their power, as against the sudden impulses of mere majorities." Thus the highest court of the land has couched in easily understandable terms a definition of our REPUBLICAN form of government.

Chief Justice John Marshall, an illustrious statesman, stated that: "... between a balanced republic and a democracy, the difference is like that between order and chaos."

Samuel Adams warned: "Remember, Democracy never lasts long. It soon wastes, exhausts and murders itself! There never was a democracy that did not commit suicide."

George Bernard Shaw, the British playwright, veteran socialist and pro-Soviet, said: "Used by persons with practical administrative experience, it (democracy) means government of the people, for the peo-

ple, but most decidedly not BY the people."

William Gallacher, Communist and Member of Parliament in Britain, said: "The highest form of democracy is that found in the trade unions and cooperatives, and now expressing itself in the Soviet Union and the countries of planned socialist economy."

Benjamin Franklin warned that we have a "Republic—if we can keep it."

THE BRIGHTNESS of the American dream has been tarnished by a tendency toward socialism and false security, by a gradual encroachment upon state and individual rights through federal government bureaucracies. A Republic places limitations and restraints on the federal government. If the people become indifferent and allow the administrators to usurp their rights under the Constitution, under the guise of "democracy," our Republic, with the sovereign right vested in the people, will have been destroyed.

God bless our Republic—
The United States of America!

The Biggest Big Red Lie of All

"As God is my witness," said atheist Khrushchev at the Summit May 16, 1960, "my hands are clean and my soul is pure!"

The "Civil Rights" of

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN

by Congressman Frank T. Bow, (R., Ohio)

Reprinted from *Task Force*

AN AMERICAN AIRMAN is appealing the sentence of a Turkish court, a sentence that included a fine and imprisonment and banishment as well, to a small Turkish town.

Did he have a fair trial? Would we consider him guilty beyond any reasonable doubt? Did he have the protection of those Constitutional guarantees that are the heritage of every American?

Congress is debating civil rights legislation. Both House and Senate are spending long hours of debate on the violation of civil rights in the U.S.

My thoughts turn frequently to the young American in Turkey and to many others in France, Japan, Morocco and other nations where they have been tried, sentenced and imprisoned by local authorities.

I have read reports of these trials. The young men in most countries find that they are presumed guilty. It is their responsibility to prove their in-

nocence. After the initial shock of this complete reversal of our American system of justice, they find many other difficulties. The trials are lengthy, with frequent long postponements. Interpreters are inadequate. Judges are hostile. Although the Status of Forces agreement purports to protect the rights of these men, *the fact is that they have no protection.*

Here is a denial of civil rights that pleads for correction.

Serious as are the problems in many areas of our country, I know of no American in the United States whose rights are jeopardized as are those of the young man who serves in our armed forces overseas.

I am told that an effort to correct this problem by amendment to the present civil rights legislation would be improper. It would not be germane. If this is true, it is ironic, indeed. I know of no better occasion to protect the civil rights of servicemen abroad, and I intend to make the effort.

THE ART OF NOT PRODUCING

An expressive exchange of epistles

by William H. Hull

March 2, 1960

Mr. L. G. Chute, Chief
Bureau of Production
Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chute:

We have just completed formation of our corporation, the Robust Farm Machinery Co., incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. Our company's initial purpose is to manufacture the Robust Corn Picker, upon which the writer personally possesses U.S. Government patents. Our chief asset is a tract of 200 acres of land, formerly my father's farm, upon which we have erected a modern assembly plant with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Board which holds a \$500,000 first mortgage against the building. I must admit we also have a loan of \$49,000 issued by the Small Business Administration.

We are indeed proud of our Robust Corn Picker. We plan to run our production line at maxi-

mum speed to meet the expected demand. However, we have been hearing from our farmer friends of the many controls under which they operate, and we are wondering if there are similar production controls to which we are subject.

We will appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George H. Stamer, President
ROBUST FARM
MACHINERY CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

13 March, 1960

Robust Farm Machinery Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
ATTN: Mr. George H. Stamer:

Dear Sir:

In regard to your inquiry of 2 March, may we refer you to page 45, item 13.2a of the enclosed publication: *Production Controls for U.S. Industry*, which states:

"No manufacturing firm within the United States may produce a greater percentage of new items manufactured for ultimate resale than was produced by any other such company within the same field of industry prior to the establishment of code 326, section 281 of H.S. 1102, with the exception of those industries classified as being under Class 21.

We hope this will supply you with the information you desire.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Mher
Assistant to the Chief
Bureau of Production
Washington, D.C.

March 16, 1960

Mr. Peter J. Mher
Assistant to the Chief
Bureau of Production
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mher:

My letter of March 2 must not have been explicit.

What I wish to know is: Are there any limits upon the number of Robust Corn Pickers we may produce within a calendar year?

Sincerely,

George H. Stamer,
President

23 March, 1960

President
Robust Farm Machinery Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
ATTN: Mr. George H. Stamer:

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 16 March but, since I am not acquainted with your problem, I'll have to answer as best I can. (Your original correspondence is now in the hands of our Legal Department for further study.)

Actually there does not seem to be any present limitations upon the production of farm machinery. But I can assure you that such controls are currently being considered. I would urge caution before you produce too large a quantity of your various models.

On second thought, I would recommend you send a complete and detailed listing of your products to Mr. Jeremiah J. Allen, Chief, Legal Section, Bureau of Production, Washington, D.C.

Cordially,

Myron B. McGrawth
Assistant to the Chief
Bureau of Production
Washington, D.C.

March 26, 1960

Air Mail

Dear Mr. McGrawth:

What am I going to do?

Here I sit with a building, an assembly line, commitments to several unions, a stockpile of steel, sales contracts, etc., and I can't get a simple answer from you people.

Again I ask: Are there any limits on farm machinery production?

May I please hear from you by return mail so I can start producing?

Urgently,

George H. Stamer

9 April, 1960

Robust Farm Machinery Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
ATTN: Mr. George H. Stamer

Dear Sir:

Your letter of 2 March has been referred to me and we are herewith informing you that pursuant to your request, the Chief, Bureau of Production, has authorized me to inform you that you are hereby prohibited from producing your new model of the Robust Corn Picker, lest it upset the existing

farm machinery market, but you may produce your other items for the time being.

Realizing that this means a loss to you in potential income, we are currently investigating to determine a reasonable figure to use in any possible reimbursement to you for this stop order.

Sincerely,

Jeremiah J. Allen, Chief
Legal Department
Bureau of Production
Washington, D.C.

April 11, 1960

Air Mail

Dear Mr. Allen:

You can't do this to me!

I have no other products, no other items. We were formed solely to produce Robust Corn Pickers. We are geared to produce 200 a day, wholesaling at \$1600 each.

Should we be forced to hold to your ruling, what do we do about our sales force and labor crew? What do we do about our new four-row Robust Master Picker planned for fall introduction?

Most urgently,

George H. Stamer

16 April, 1960

Robust Farm Machinery Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
ATTN: Mr. George H. Stamer:

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the production figures you so kindly provided.

We have had another department consultation on your problem and suggest the following procedures:

1) Please fill out all copies of the enclosed applications, having them notarized.

Upon receipt of these forms, we will instruct the Treasury Department to issue to you monthly a check to reimburse you for the approximate \$7,040,000 you stand to lose in income, less your production costs which we estimate at \$4,040,000, leaving a net monthly check of \$3,000,000 approximately.

This will be subject to quarterly review by our Board of Adjusters upon receipt of your sworn statement showing the number of Robust Corn Pickers you did not produce.

2) We feel confident your sales and labor forces can be absorbed by other industries but, should that not be possible, they can, of course, apply for unemployment compensation.

3) We further must say we realize this may seem a harsh action—issuing a stop-production order—so we are contacting the Federal Reserve Bank and the Small Business Administration concerning the loans of \$500,000 and \$49,000 against your business. It is our recommendation that they find some method of postponing interest payments during this prolonged period of curtailed production.

Believe me, Mr. Stamer, we are sorry to inconvenience you so seriously but know you will understand the necessity of our so acting to protect the balance of the nation's economy.

Respectfully yours,

Jeremiah J. Allen

April 21, 1960

Sir:

Are you serious?

All I want now is permission to produce the Robust Corn Picker and sell it on the open market.

Is your ruling subject to review and to whom do I appeal?

Sincerely,

Stamer

28 April, 1960

Robust Farm Machinery Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota
ATTN: Mr. George H. Stamer

Dear Mr. Stamer:

Sorry, but the decision must be final. The Chiefs of all our sub-departments were in on this decision and it is our studied opinion that you have no recourse but to accept this ruling.

May we have the returned applications at this time.

Sincerely,

Jeremiah J. Allen

April 30, 1960

Mr. Jeremiah J. Allen
Bureau of Production
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

It is with reluctance that I return the completed forms you have provided. I have followed your mandate and closed my plant and

discharged my employees, all except my secretary to whom I have recently become engaged. Furthermore, my partner, on vacation in Venezuela, has heard of your stop-production order and has threatened me with a mismanagement suit unless I buy out his interests, which I am forced to do.

Now that you are instructing the Treasury Department to issue us a monthly check for approximately \$3,000,000 (a wholly inadequate and unrealistic figure) we must search elsewhere for existence income. Two possibilities occur to me:

1) Shouldn't you consider reimbursement for our being unable to introduce our four-row Robust Master Picker this fall?

2) On our plot of land surrounding the now-empty plant, we have about 100 acres not now under cultivation. Since this was formerly planted in wheat, to whom would we turn for reimbursement for not growing wheat on this land?

Sincerely,

George H. Stamer

Package Deal

"Accumulation of power in a central government leads to loss of freedom. Once power is concentrated it is all there in one package where it can be grabbed. If power is diffused, this cannot happen."

—EZRA BENSON, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: After keeping in touch with national affairs for some 65 years, I fear for the future of my grandchildren and for the Nation. I have subscribed for every patriotic publication that has come to my attention. It seems to take a long time to arouse people to the dangers ahead. Too bad business men don't wake up.

A. L. ARPIN
Crowley, Louisiana

Sir: I'm sure my blood pressure has gone sky high since reading my first copy of your magazine. I've tried to get a copy for so long and I'm sending my subscription in right now! I have interested two more housewives to get busy and write their opinions to their senators and congressmen. Today, I'm sending a letter to our local newspaper. The other women and I are Irish and we've just begun to fight. We have, among us, 11 children, so we're doing what we can with letters.

You people are doing a terrific job!

MRS. JAMES MCGOWAN
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Sir: I have read your magazine and am pleased at the stand you have taken against communism and other forms of corruption in

America. At times, when everyone seems to be against you, it is refreshing and encouraging to see the *AMERICAN MERCURY* still trying to preserve a conservative and patriotic U.S.A. May God bless you and give you strength to continue your work.

WILLIAM BLOCK
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

Sir: The UN is an open door for the communists of the world to come and go as they please.

J. P. HILGERS
Barnesville, Minnesota

Sir: When better magazines are printed, Russell Maguire will be the publisher. God bless you and keep you in the hollow of his hand.

HARRY G. KELLOGG
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Sir: I have read with interest your very fine article, *Are We Facing a Wheat Rebellion?* by Ken Kluherz, in the October, 1959, *MERCURY*. I note that you emphasize the wage earners' tax position, which, no doubt, is because you wish to appeal to the masses. I suggest that you do not overlook the tax position of those in the higher brackets. They, also, are soaked.

At the time of the adoption of this iniquitous farm plan, I was first vice president of the American National Cattlemen's Association, and later its president. Our Association, believe it or not, was the only agricultural commodity group in active opposition and we were subjected to all kinds of slander and contempt. We maintained our position and that is why the Beef Cattlemen are free today.

More power to you.

HUBBARD RUSSELL
Maricopa, California

Sir: I think the MERCURY is the only worth while American periodical now published in the United States.

CHARLES C. TANSILL
Washington, D. C.

Sir: It has been brought to my attention that a bill (R-694) is now pending before the Congress, having to do with the subject of Juvenile Delinquency.

I would like to express my opposition to this bill, because it is, in my opinion, another scheme by agents of the world conspiracy to enslave us.

I am placing part of the guilt for this measure on the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the specific reason of their act in publishing and circulating in public libraries their book entitled, *Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*, which is filled with theories for practices

which are foreign to our constitutional way of life and our fundamental four freedoms.

I would urge that you read the right hand column of page 140 of that publication and then pages 31 to 32 and pages 45 to 46 of the booklet, *Brainwashing*, by Kenneth Goff (P.O. Box 116-Englewood, Colorado)

The comparisons are interesting. I do not think that any free American should subscribe to this kind of philanthropy.

ROGER L. JONES
Zanesville, Ohio

P.S. A similar letter, sent to Senator Frank J. Lausche received a reply:

I received your letter of February 8th and noted your opposition to S. 694, generally known as the 'Juvenile Delinquency Control Projects Act.'

That bill passed the Senate. I was not in favor of it. Basically, there is something wrong which will not be cured by Congressional fiat or the Congressional spending of money.

When the great force of parents, ministers, priests, rabbis, school teachers, sociologists, psychoanalysts, psychiatrists, policemen, sheriffs, prosecutors, judges, and probation officers find that their influences have been more than neutralized by evil outside impacts, there is something basically wrong.

The monies being spent by the Federal Government, if they

achieve anything at all, will deal only with the symptoms and not with the causes. The belief that the Federal Government will, with its supposed mighty and miraculous hand, do what others have failed to do is unreasonable.

Please be assured that your letter was welcome.

FRANK J. LAUSCHE
Washington, D. C.

Sir: I feel that the biggest job is yet to be done among business and professional people, especially ministers. I have found many republicans caught up in the one-world dream. Most of them just don't know what is taking place under their very noses. However, they have to be "sold" because of their complacency. Keep MERCURY rolling off the press.

COMPTON MITCHELL
Grand Junction, Colorado

Sir: Undoubtedly Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's followers will find a way to continue him in office when his two-term, twelve-year tenure of office ends, but, just what, I wonder, is our State Department going to do when the Generalissimo does, either voluntarily, or involuntarily, by reason of sickness or death, turn loose the tiller of state? Are we, despite all of the bombastic talk and the huge amounts of money spent, going to sit idly by and allow the Reds to take over? And, is this to be the reward to that brave old lion, Chiang Kai-shek, for his selfless loyalty to us?

Why doesn't someone drop a verbal bombshell on our doddering Department of State, awaken them from their lethargy, and demand that they prepare for eventualities? Why doesn't this same crowd of fumbler make public the fact of what we intend doing in regards Taiwan if Chiang should pass out?

By all means, let them do so, so that Red China shall know that we are Americans, despite the great number of left-wingers and internationalists we have in Congress, and that we are determined to keep Formosa free of Communists whether Chiang Kai-shek survives or not. After all, this is little to do for this brave old man who has remained loyal to us despite the calumnies that have been heaped on his head by our left-wing traitors.

WARREN H. FIELD, SR.
Alta Loma, Texas.

Sir: After just having read *The Cause of Delinquency*, page 67, AMERICAN MERCURY, April, 1960, I would like to tell you what I believe to be the Cause of Delinquency, and why teenagers get out of hand.

Bear in mind this is not a University survey, nor does it have anything to do with the George Gallup poll. This is my own study as a mother of five children, and a study of many of my children's associates. Our oldest boy will be 25 in May,

our oldest daughter 21 in May, a daughter who is a sophomore in High School, will be 16 in June, and we have two younger boys one 11 and one 8.

When our oldest child was 8, I became disturbed with the school problems presenting themselves at that time. Namely the methods used in teaching reading. It was then that I plunged into PTA work, and after 15 years of hard work, I learned that the answers were not to be found in that organization.

About seven years ago I began to see the light, through self education. Since that time I have read *Bending The Twig*, by Rudd—*The Right To Learn*, by McCracken—*The Enemy At His Back*, by Elizabeth Churchill Brown—*Psychiatry Of Enduring Peace*, by Brock Chisholm—*The Big Decision*, by Matt Cvetic—*The Great Giveaway*, by Eugene W. Castle—*The American Cause* by Kirk—*What Has Happened To Our Schools*, by Rosalie Gordon—*Nine Men Against America*, by the same author—*Brainwashing in the High Schools and Collectivism on the Campus*, both by E. Merrill Root — J. Edgar Hoover's *Masters of Deceit*—*Prescription For Survival*, by Brock Chisholm—and, last but not least, *Atlas shrugged*, by Ayn Rand.

McCracken tells us how even small children become bored and frustrated with the books

used in our present school system. Rudd, whose book, the story of *The Revolution in Education, and What It Has Done To Our Children* every parent and teacher should read. *Psychiatry for Enduring Peace* shocked me, but Chisholm's latest *Prescription For Survival*, I call 92 pages of poison. Rosalie Gordon tells us how socialism is introduced through the books used for Social Studies in the elementary schools. Our 11-year-old uses the books Gordon uses as an example, from which to do his homework.

In our own little community we have a teacher teaching from the *Nation* magazine. He tears down the name of the American Legion and The Daughters Of The American Revolution. We have another teacher studying to be a Guidance Counselor (at the University of Washington) This one teaches Freud in an English class. A teacher in a nearby school has told her sophomore class that while they are children it is fine to believe what you are taught in Sunday School etc., but that a God is like Santa Claus; when you grow older, it is time to put childish beliefs out of your mind.

In our district we have freshman mixed classes of boys and girls being shown films on menstruation and reproduction, and in another district a Family Living teacher advocates sexual intercourse before marriage

among many other things, and these also in mixed classes.

I have been told numerous stories about teachers using profanity, and have heard one of my own children's teachers swear twice, during conversations with me. These conversations have not been heated, just nice friendly chats.

I attended a Chamber of Commerce luncheon meeting recently in Seattle because Brock Chisholm was the guest speaker, sponsored by some branch of the United Nations. Two weeks ago last Sunday, I attended the University Unitarian Church (I am not a Unitarian), in Seattle, because again he was the guest speaker. Quite by accident I came across a picture of Chisholm on the back of a 1956 May issue of the *National Parent and Teacher* magazine. Upon studying several old issues of the magazine, I discovered that he and both Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet filled a goodly portion of the magazine's content.

Dr. Chisholm (in spreading Chisholmism) tells us

1. There is no right or wrong.
2. Parents instill ideas in children's minds which give them guilt complexes.
3. We must forget what our ancestors have taught us, because they were never faced with today's problems.
4. He denounces the ten commandments.

5. The Constitution of the United States must be changed, if we are to survive.

6. We must have a one world government.

I firmly believe that today's child delinquent is being produced right out of our Public Schools. With nearly three generations of Progressive Education, we now have many parents *and* teachers with the same educational background as today's children are getting.

The mind of a genius in today's schools is crushed before he is able to reach fourth grade. He is an individualist of course, who cannot be made to conform or fit into a group, therefore he becomes a nuisance to today's teacher. Eventually, his parents are called in, he is given several tests among which are Socio-metric tests, and ends up in a school of correction. I have seen this happen twice in our school.

In the December 19, 1959, *Sunday Seattle Times*, there appeared an article by Benjamin Fine, who said that \$5 million will be spent by the Federal Government in 1960 to train 15,000 guidance counselors to be used in our high schools. Knowing what the English teacher was teaching our own daughter after telling the class he was studying to be a guidance counselor, I gather this is just one more method used for spreading Chisholmism.

In reading *Atlas Shrugged*, I found Chisholm and the result of his teachings, also Walter Reuther, and nearly every other colorful character of today. Even the plan being used by the U.S. Navy Committee, headed by Jimmy Cain, to fight juvenile delinquency, which I have recently learned is going full strength in California and Texas.

An Education Study Group to which I belong, works hard to overcome some of the obstacles,

but of course you know it isn't easy. Along with fighting the schools, we write hundreds of letters to Senators and Representatives regarding such things as the Connally Amendment, Loyalty Oath, Summit meeting. We also receive *The Firing Line*, "*Dan Smoot Reports*, *Human Events*, read *U.S. News and World Report* and tackle about anything that arises.

MRS. ANNE LORENZ

Bellevue, Washington

A Vital Appointment

During all the years I have been earning a living I have crowded as many activities into my life after work hours as I possibly could. So many things to do . . . so much to see . . . so many places to go. Everything has been well organized. A time for all activity — but too many things; though most seemed worth doing.

One day I realized I needed to slow down. I'd have to give up something. It couldn't be work. I needed recreation. I needed my friends, my family. And, I needed more rest than I was getting.

I had what I look back on now as a bright idea. To keep my busyness organized, I keep an appointment book; so now I turned its pages until I come to a blank space. I wrote one word: inventory. This was an appointment with myself to take an inventory of my activities, and to weed out some of them. A very difficult assignment, but it certainly made an interesting evening.

I must take an evening off more frequently, I thought, and so I again turned the pages of the appointment book until I came to a blank space and here I wrote one word: loaf. I had made another appointment with myself.

Selfish? I think not. I loaf. I read. I think. I unwind myself. I enjoy it. I have learned that seeming idleness can be productive; that taking time to have an appointment with myself can be a truly enriching experience.

Why don't you try it, too?

—I. E. BENNRUTH

MERCURY REPRINTS

"To Bear Witness To The Truth"

Series MERCURY OPINIONS

- 301 Planned Wars & World Revolution
- 302 The Christian and Sovereignty
- 101 Our Nation Has Lost Its Way
- 102 Concentrated Wealth & Power
- 103 The Forces of Darkness
- 104 Three Biblical Warnings

UNITED NATIONS

- 601 Your Checklist on the UN
- 401 UNESCO, Brainwashing Apparatus
- 402 United Nations World Organization
- 501 UN—The New Cominform
- 605 The UN Is Strangling the Free Press
- 204 The Godless United Nations

EDUCATION

- 403 NEA and the School Grab
- 303 The Fight For Your Child's Mind
- 502 Harvard Betrays Its Heritage
- 503 Red Hues in the Columbia Blue
- 304 Princeton's Moral Failure
- 404 Johns Hopkins Flunks Anti-Communism Test
- 405 Discussion Groups: Leftist Trap
- 504 Secret CUM Files

ANTI-COMMUNISM

- 105 De-Christianizing Christianity
- 201 Russia's Secret Plan for WW III
- 505 Reds and Our Churches
- 305 Mass Hypnosis: Soviet Secret Weapon
- 406 Communists Invade our Courts
- 407 Communism in the Caribbean

Series MISCELLANEOUS

- 602 The "Metro" Monster
- 202 In Memoriam: James V. Forrestal
- 606 The "Lady Chatterley's Lover" Case
- 703 Pornography—A Political Weapon
- 513 Subversion and the Warren Court
- 514 "1313" Mail Order Laws
- 515 Nixon—The Man and His Politics
- 106 Government's \$10 Billion Gift
- 408 Rothschilds & Rockefellers: Dedicated Monopolists
- 409 Clear It With COPE
- 306 Weinberg Replaces Baruch
- 603 Jimmy Hoffa's Plan for Conquest
- 410 The Job Reuther Wants
- 411 Dr. Oppenheimer's Institute
- 412 Attacks on Our Immigration Act
- 307 The "Brotherhood"
- 506 Communism in Israel
- 107 The International Scientists
- 108 The Threat of Zionism
- 507 Poison in Your Water
- 308 Mental Health Molds Your Mind
- 413 Who and What is Ralph Bunche?
- 414 Should You Own a Gun?
- 508 The Truth About Mental Health
- 604 Money Made Clear 1 - 4
- 509 Terrible "1313"
- 415 Foreign Aid Picks Your Pocket
- 309 Mercury Warned You
- 517 Communists and the New Deal

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 310 | Mental Health and the W. H. O. | 512 | The Ford Foundation |
| 311 | St. Louis Defeats Metro-Plan | 419 | Fund for Whose Republic |
| 312 | Homes into Kindling | 420 | How to Start a Tax Revolt |
| 423 | Dictatorship is Closer Than You Think | 421 | Bewildered Professor Overstreet |
| 424 | San Antonio Selects Socialism's Way | 422 | The Constitution vs The Court |
| 516 | Conspiracy Against America | 701 | Termites of the Cross—Part I-II |
| 418 | Facts About Flouridation | 702 | Termites of the Cross—Part III-IV |
| 801 | Pesticides Poison Us | 926 | A Handbook for Action Against Communism (44 pp.) |
| 203 | The "Brotherhood" Fraud | 951 | The Labor Picture (66 pp.) |
| 802 | World Wide Betrayal—Part I | 976 | Money Made Mysterious (100 pp.) |
| 511 | City Killers | | |

***Prices:**

100 Series	—30 for \$1.00; .04 each additional
200 "	—20 for \$1.00; .05 each additional
300 "	—15 for \$1.00; .06 each additional
400 "	—12 for \$1.00; .08 each additional
500 "	—10 for \$1.00; .10 each additional
600 "	— 8 for \$1.00; .13 each additional
700 "	— 7 for \$1.00; .15 each additional
800 "	— 5 for \$1.00; .20 each additional
900 to 975	—25c a copy
976 to 999	—50c a copy

The American Mercury Magazine, Inc.
250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Please send me the following reprints (**Order by Serial Number**):

No. of copies	Serial No.	Amount	No. of copies	Serial No.	Amount
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

☐ Remittance enclosed ☐ Bill me later

***Special quotations upon request.**

Name

Address

City **Zone** **State**

Money Made Mysterious

The Response was Tremendous!

When *Money Made Mysterious* was put on sale in book form the response was so tremendous that all of the first printing was soon sold. So was the second. Hundreds of orders could not be filled. A third edition is now ready. (Revisions and additions make this one even more informative than the other two.)

This book on money is the result of many years of research. It contains vital documentation on the viciousness of our privately-owned "debt-money system." In it, you will find facts heretofore never printed!

Every American citizen should know how this money system affects every phase of our American Way of Life. *Money Made Mysterious* should be put into the hands of every person in this country who is concerned with protecting our great American heritage. It is especially important that students in high schools and colleges have this book.

In order to make this invaluable source of information available to all, it has been priced at only 50¢ a copy. (Minimum order 2 copies for \$1.) Send your remittance now and receive this informative book by return mail. You may send us a list of names and addresses of those to whom you wish copies sent and we shall be glad to mail them for you. We also have lists of schools, colleges and public libraries, and of Clergy and other influential people. If you wish to send a check and designate one of these groups, the book will be mailed to those in the category and a list of their names and addresses will be sent you.

ACT NOW TO REPLACE IGNORANCE WITH KNOWLEDGE IN THESE UNITED STATES. HELP US BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH.

Order Blank

THE AMERICAN MERCURY
250 W. 57th Street
New York 19, N. Y.

Enclosed find \$..... in payment for..... copies of the book, *Money Made Mysterious* (minimum order: 2 copies for \$1.00). Send to:

Name

Address

Ordered by

(If name of sender is different from above)

.....
.....
(Address)

HA 7/6

REVIVE AMERICANISM

by Major Manfred Pakas



Instead of idly prating about patriotism it is better that Americans act American every day in the year, fully conscious of the duty imposed by nationality, forever to safeguard and preserve American principles.

If our independence was worth fighting for a century-and-a-half-ago, it certainly is worth fighting to preserve today. This obligation we owe our children, even if we lack the incentive to defend the heritage for ourselves. All Americans, native-born or naturalized, must unite to stamp out sedition.

Like cancer, it must be taken in hand early if we are to prevent un-Americanism from spreading and ultimately destroying the life of the nation.

A remedy is to revive the Spirit of 1776. Every non-citizen must be made to realize that his presence will be welcomed only so long as he acts in accord with our ideals.

The national birthday is the day of all days upon which the vital importance of everlasting vigilance should be stressed. On Independence Day, Americans should stop every activity and solemnly rededicate their lives, their fortunes and their futures to the sublime task of perpetuating the ideas and ideals that are our most precious heritage.

"In God We Trust," our national motto, is stamped upon our coins and engraved upon every genuine American heart. To be worthy of divine guidance we cannot trust to luck; we cannot content ourselves with wishful thinking but must take decisive action.

One way to help revive Americanism is to adapt a Christmas and New Year's custom to the Fourth of July: exchange greeting cards. Let patriotic postals and cards circulate freely among friends and relatives all over America—and the world. Commemorate in writing and indelibly inscribe in our hearts the resolve that this nation shall not perish from the earth.